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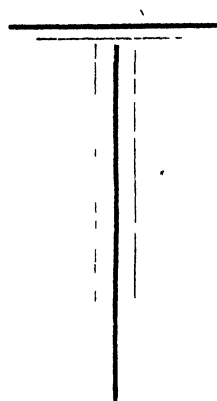
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**RED BROTHER
OR
YELLOW SLAVE**



Sita Ram Goel

**SOCIETY FOR DEFENCE OF FREEDOM IN ASIA
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Dedicated
TO
ALL ENSLAVED PEOPLE

in
Europe, Asia and Africa
struggling against
Russian Imperialism
and
Western Colonialism.

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I express my heartfelt gratitude to my friend Gauri Shanker Mohta for undertaking a research into Chinese Communist literature and press. Without his invaluable help I would not have been able to complete this booklet.

S. R. G.

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INTRODUCTION

"The alliance is not inseparable ; there is a fifty-fifty chance that if China were given a seat in the U. N., she would then steer a policy of her own, independent of Russia," declared Mr. B. N. Rau, India's Chief Delegate to the U. N., in an interview in Toronto on April 25, 1951.

Speaking before the India League of America on May 27, 1953, Mr. Chester Bowles, former U. S. Ambassador to India said that "any foreign policy which assumes that Soviet-China ties are permanent is bankrupt and potentially disastrous."

These statements summarise an attitude prevalent in leftist and liberal circles all over the world. According to this attitude, just as communism is a perverted reaction to imperfect socio-political conditions, and not a conspiracy fostered and sustained by Moscow, so also, Red China has been forced to lean on Soviet Russia because of the hostility shown her by the Western powers led by America.

The logic which reduces political movements and diplomatic alliances to a series of conditioned reflexes seems unanswerable on the face of it. But the facts bear a different testimony ; indeed, they reverse this facile sequence of cause and effect. Red China has not been forced into the Soviet orbit by the hostility of the Western

Powers. On the contrary, America and Britain had come to believe what their journalists wrote about the 'agrarian reformers' in China to such an extent as to betray Chiang Kai-shek and the Chinese patriots. Their friendship for Mao and Co., gave way to hostility only when they painfully discovered that what they were faced with was not an independent regime arising out of an internal evolution, but a helpless satellite of the Kremlin, ready to be used for Russian imperialist expansion in Asia.

The term satellite is many times used in a loose and irresponsible sense by proponents of the Two Blocks theory. Out to apologize for Russian imperialism, they end by conjuring up an American imperialism with all the free nations as its satellites. Objectively, however, there is no one definition of the term satellite which can simultaneously cover Britain, France, India and Turkey on the one hand, and the countries of Eastern Europe and China on the other. The satellites of Russia are totally enslaved nations, and their entire lives, political, economic, military, institutional, educational, cultural and ideological, are under the totalitarian control of Moscow. It is highly commendable that the friends of China want her to be independent and sovereign, but their wishes cannot abolish the grim reality.

One of the arguments generally advanced against the possibility of Red China being or remaining a satellite is the size and population of China. Some people simply refuse to believe that a country with such a huge population can become the vassal of another country. To our mind, such people do not quite belong to modern times. They simply cannot think in terms of a modern state with centralised police, army, navy, air-force and other instrumentalities of political control

such as the media of information and education. India was ruled by Great Britain for more than a century with the help of some few thousand white soldiers and civil servants who concentrated all effective power in their hands. And the British never practised totalitarian dictatorship such as is prevalent in Russia and her satellites. In the case of a communist dictatorship, Russia has to control only the small ruling minority of the party heirarchs and make the country dependent in respect of armaments and defence. Just as no organised action of the masses against the communist dictatorship is possible because of the widespread mutual suspicion down to the family level, so also no united action against Russia can ever arise on the part of the communist heirarchs in a satellite country because of the ceaseless "inner party struggle" which Russia can control and direct.

There are others who cite the case of the Yugoslav Communist Party and see a potential Tito in Mao Tse-tung. To a certain extent their argument has validity. The ideological and organisational bonds with the Comintern alias Cominform become undependable after a Communist Party assumes power over its native land. The Kremlin must tighten her strangle-hold in a more dependable and direct manner. Such a process has been observed in all East European satellites and the absence so far of Russian inspired purges of the Communist Party leadership in China is a strong point in favour of Red China being an independent nation. Here we shall like to point out that, firstly, this comparison between China and Yugoslavia overlooks a few very material differences in the situation of the two regimes and, secondly, the absence of purges so far does not preclude the possibility of purges in near future, especially because China is the latest country to join

the Russian camp and it is not yet too late for purges. It should be remembered that the purges in East European satellites started when the "bourgeois—democratic revolution" was transformed into the "proletarian revolution", which means collectivisation of the peasantry. It was exactly at this point that Tito broke away from the Russian camp. China is just now preparing for the "proletarian revolution" and purges are inevitable. We give below a few points of difference between Red China and Yugoslavia vis-a-vis the Russian imperialists.

a) Yugoslav Communists rose to power not with the help of the Russians but with the help of America and Britain, while the Chinese Communists have been imposed on China by force of Russian arms, as we have proved elsewhere. (See *CONQUEST OF CHINA* by MAO TSE-TUNG.) The Russians are sufficiently experienced to see that their proteges never get out of control.

b) Russian armies never reached Yugoslavia, while quite a part of North-East China was occupied by the Russian forces for quite a time. This historical fact has important implications and consequences, because the Russian army never moves out irrevocably unless it is forced out by superior might.

c) Russia has continuous frontiers with China which she did not have with Yugoslavia. Russia can, therefore, very quickly intervene militarily in favour of the Chinese faction which stands by the Kremlin in the event of some other faction becoming defiant. Unless the outside world can unequivocally assure some Chinese Communist faction of open and immediate military support in case of Russian intervention in China, a

rupture with Moscow is foredoomed to failure. And no such assurance is possible.

d) Russia controls not only the important Chinese ports, Port Arthur and Dairen, the industrial base of Manchuria and the Chinese Eastern Railway, but also has direct military control over North Korea, providing her very important striking points in case of a revolt in China. Russia had no such advantages in Yugoslavia.

e) Lastly, in the case of Red China the Russians are wiser by their experience in Yugoslavia which was the first communist country to revolt against the "proletarian fatherland."

On the whole, therefore, it is difficult to draw a comparison between Red China and Yugoslavia. Historically, geographically and in several other respects the two cases are entirely different.

There are some people who believe that Chinese communism is a new kind of communism which has never been subordinate to Moscow and that Mao Tse-tung has created a new type of revolution by dint of his own genius and resources. They, therefore, conclude that Mao Tse-tung is not and cannot be a satrap of Russia, either in terms of doctrine or in political reality. This is, however, a question of facts and the facts are all against the belief and the conclusion.

As regards doctrine, we have not yet come across a single comma in the Chinese communist scriptures not borrowed from the Russian communist scriptures. We would very much welcome someone showing us the heresy. The Chinese Communist Party has always been a faithful member of the Comintern alias Cominform.

The Chinese Communists have never denied that they take their orders from Moscow. Indeed, they affirm and glorify the fact. We must not forget that the Chinese Communist Party was organised as a section of the Communist International. "The CCP is a branch of the Comintern" declared the charter of Mao's Party. They have accepted the entire dogma of Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism without dotting a single i or crossing any t. The innovations of Mao Tse-tung under the name of 'New Democracy' are, according to Mao's own statements, adaptations of strategy and tactics in the special conditions obtaining in China, without, in the least, modifying the goal of Chinese Communism, namely, establishment of a Soviet China after the pattern of Soviet Russia. And the CCP has consistently and faithfully accepted and followed, ever since its establishment, all the twists and turns of the Party Line in Moscow. The free nations have been 'our gallant allies' or the 'sons-of-bitches Imperialists' according to the tone set by the Russian Politbureau. There is nothing to wonder, therefore, that a country under the dictatorship of a party servile to Moscow should become a Russian satellite.

We have discussed their faith in Moscow in greater detail elsewhere. (*See CONQUEST OF CHINA by MAO TSE-TUNG.*) A careful scrutiny of the history of Chinese Communism would also dismiss any illusion that Mao Tse-tung developed any new strategy or tactics or won a victory with purely Chinese resources. We, however, feel it to be our responsibility to bring in more positive evidence in support of our belief that China is a Russian satellite. This is easily accessible to anyone who carefully (painfully though) wades through the pamphlets, periodicals and newspapers published from Red China. We have made such a study and

we place the evidence before the Indian public to be accepted or dismissed on its own merits. But one point should be borne in mind i. e. the Communists are naming all non-communist countries as satellites and slaves of America without providing any such evidence as we can in the case of China.

I

Russia is the Perfect Model

First of all we find that Red China holds Soviet Russia as the perfect model to be copied in every walk of Chinese life. In an earlier pamphlet, *MIND-MURDER IN MAO-LAND*, we have shown how slavishly the Chinese bosses are holding up Russian art and literature as an example of the sublimest creative activity. Now we shall show that the same slavish attitude persists in the matter of industrial technique, mining, medicine, morality of the youth and women and so on, to the least important sphere of human life.

Liu Shao-chi set the tune on October 5, 1949 while speaking at a ceremony marking the founding of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association in Peking :

“We specially prize this friendship and co-operation between the Chinese and Soviet people because *the path traversed by the Soviet people is the path which we Chinese People will soon take*. The experience of the Soviet people in national construction is worthy of careful study by the Chinese people. That the Chinese Revolution has attained the victory of to-day is because in the past we learnt from the Soviet Union and took Russia as teacher. Henceforth, we are going to build up the country and must likewise look up to ‘Russia as teacher’ and study the experiences of the Soviet people in national construction. The Soviet Union has now much scientific knowledge which is entirely new and unknown to the rest of the world. We can acquire such scientific knowledge only from the Soviet Union. For example, in the field of economics, banking,

public finance, commerce, education etc., the Soviet Union has an entirely new set of theories which other countries of the world do not have, not to mention her advanced political science and military science. Soviet culture is an entirely new culture. The pressing task before the Chinese people today is to absorb the new culture of the Soviet Union and to take it as a guide in building up New China. Hence we are especially in need of the friendly aid and co-operation of the Soviet people." †

Mao Tse-tung himself confirmed him as late as February, 1953. According to a *New China News Agency* report from Peking, dated February 7, 1953 :

"The 4th session of the First National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference held its last meeting to-day. Chairman Mao Tse-tung made a speech at the close of the meeting. He said :

"We are going to carry out our great national construction. The work facing us is hard and our experience is not enough. So we must take pains to study the advanced experience of the Soviet Union. *Whether inside or outside the Communist Party, old or new cadres, technicians, intellectuals workers or peasants, we must all learn sincerely from the Soviet Union.* We must learn not only the theories of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, but also the advanced scientific techniques of the Soviet Union. *We must set going a tidal wave of learning from the Soviet Union on a nation-wide scale, in order to build up our country.*"

Now we give some quotations from the Chinese sources under a number of headings without any further comment.

PARTY AND ARMY

"Apart from advanced Soviet scientific technique, Chien Chun-jui emphasizes, the Chinese people must learn from the high spirit of internationalism and

† 700 Millions for Peace and Democracy, Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1950, Pp. 17-18.

patriotism displayed by the members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people who have had personal guidance and cultivation from Lenin and Stalin. They must learn from their collectivism and selfless working spirit, their great determination to remould the world, their tenacity and courage in overcoming all difficulties, their forcefulness and optimism, their ardent love for what is new and developing, their creativeness and lofty Communist ethics. 'We must learn from all these,' he asserted, 'in order to lead our people to safeguard the security of our motherland, defend world peace, complete new democratic construction and steadily march to socialism with redoubled confidence.'

(NCNA Peking, Oct. 29, 1952)

"The Chinese Communist Party was built up after the October Revolution when the Russian Bolsheviks had already won victory and set a living example for us. That was why from the very beginning our Party was built in accordance with Lenin's principles and under the guidance of the Communist International." *

"Officers and men of the PLA understand that they must learn from the Soviet Army in order to modernise China's national defence forces. They ardently hope that in the future China can be transformed into a Socialist state like the Soviet Union." †

"In the words of Mao Tse-tung, '*The Communist Party of China is a Party built on the example of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks)*'" ‡

EDUCATION AND LANGUAGE

"During my present visit to Tsinghua, the teachers of College of Engineering were *intently*

* On Inner Party Struggle, Liu Shao-chi, Foreign Languages Press, Peking, p. 13.

† The Chinese People's Liberation Army, Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1950, p.24.

‡ China from a Semi-colony to a People's Democracy—G. Astafyev, People's Publishing House Ltd. Bombay, 1950, p. 35.

engaged in the study of the Russian language. More than a simple study of another foreign language, this movement was a manifestation of the overthrow of their traditional European and American capitalist academic view point, and their determination to make a study of the advanced scientific knowledge of the Soviet Union."

(NCNA, Peking, Sept. 29, 1952)

"Following the completion of readjustment work, classes are to be started in Chungshan University, the only comprehensive University in South China, on November 24, 1952.

"New pedagogical methods shall hereafter be adopted in Chungshan University by the formulation of pedagogical plans on the basis of instructions from the Ministry of Education and *profiting by the advanced pedagogical experience of the Soviet Union in higher education."*

(Hongkong, *Ta Kung Pao*, Nov. 22, 1952)

"The Chungshan University is now made up of the merging and organisation of the various departments of the colleges of arts, science, law and commerce of the former Chungshan University, the Lingnan University, the South China Union University, and the Kwantung College of Law and Commerce, *with its curriculum patterned on advanced Soviet experiences.*

"At present, pedagogical research teams have already been set up for 15 different subjects of study. These teams form the centre for the teachers to draw up collectively pedagogical plans, exchange opinions, *compile teaching materials on the basis of Soviet teaching projects.* At the same time, to be better able to study Soviet experiences, they are *learning Russian language actively* and assistance is given in this respect by those teachers who already have some knowledge of Russian."

(Hongkong, *Ta Kung Pao*, Nov. 30, 1952)

"Following the completion of the readjustment of

colleges and departments, positive steps have been taken in Tsinghua University, *in accordance with the experiences of the Soviet Union*, to improve teaching methods, in order to achieve the effective training of large numbers of industrial construction personnel.

"The teachers of Tsinghua have studied the experiences of the Soviet Union. *The translation of the teaching materials of Soviet institutions of higher education is being carried out by an organised force of 120 experts, and the translation of teaching materials on hydraulics and surveying has been completed. Soviet teaching outlines are being followed in some 60 per cent of the 104 courses offered, with 31 per cent basically employing Soviet teaching materials and 30 per cent employing Soviet teaching material in parts.* In class work the teachers are also making full use of Soviet experiences in first making known the position of the subject taught in the field of science and its value to our country's large-scale economic construction."

(NCNA Peking, January 7, 1953)

"The fundamental method for bringing about qualitative and quantitative improvement in teaching lies in the adoption of advanced Soviet experiences as the basis for co-ordination with the practical conditions in China. Starting from the autumn of 1952, teaching plans and teaching outlines based upon soviet patterns have been employed in institutions of higher education, and steps have been taken to carry out effectively the *teaching plans, the institutions of higher education throughout the country have followed Soviet practices in the establishment of the teaching and research groups* so as to guide pedagogical activities, study and improve the methods and contents of teaching, and further to organize and guide scientific research."

(Shanghai *Wen Hui Pao*, Jan. 14, 1953)

"Teaching material and methods in training teachers have also been improved. *Many people are being organised to translate or revise text books of Soviet pedagogics.*"

(NCNA Peking, Jan. 16, 1953)

ART AND LITERATURE

"At this point of our conversation, he asked: 'Can we get the Chinese translation of Stalinislavsky's book *My Life in Art* in Peking?' The reporter told him, 'There are several copies in the China Book Store.' He was very happy and said: '*Stalinislavsky's system of acting is what every actor must study.* I have read *An Actor Prepares* which gives me great enlightenment and help.' He continued: 'When I first went to the Soviet Union I met this veteran and also Denchenko. These two gave me a profound impression. Unfortunately they have both passed away. If they live they will certainly contribute more to dramatic arts, and we can learn more from them.'"

(Hongkong *Ta Kung Pao*, August 2, 1952)

"Outstanding Soviet plays are being printed, and several plays on Sino-Soviet Friendship have also been completed, Young amateur actors are holding rehearsals of some of these plays."

(*NCNA* Peking, Nov. 5, 1952)

"A Soviet film artists' delegation of 7 persons headed by A. Fedorov, arrived in Peking by plane this afternoon."

"Greeting the delegates at the airport, Shen Yen-ping, Minister of Cultural Affairs, said: '*Soviet literature, art and cinema have an immeasurable influence on the Chinese people and their literature, art and cinema. Soviet films have rendered great assistance to the young Chinese Cinema Industry. In ideological content and artistic level, Soviet films have set a brilliant example for the Chinese film workers.*'"

(*NCNA* Peking, Nov. 6, 1952)

"Audiences attending Soviet films during the Sino-Soviet Friendship Month amounted to nearly 100 million, according to final count."

"In 67 major cities, colored films were shown to a total audience of 40,300,000. Then more

than 400 cinemas in smaller towns also put on Soviet films and their total audience came to 12 million people.

"In factories, mines, villages, steppelands and distant border-regions 935 projection teams gave showings to 42,500,000 people.

"Through Soviet films the Chinese glimpsed into the happy future that awaits them."

(NCNA Peking, December 14, 1952)

"The 90th anniversary today of the birth of late Soviet producer and actor K. S. Stalinislavsky is given great prominence in Peking *Jen Min Jih Pao*. As a pioneer of realistic drama and founder of famous Stalinislavsky's system of contemporary dramatic art, *he is hailed for his healthy influence on Chinese dramatic art.*

"China's dramatic work, especially its modern drama, has benefitted from his guidance and influence. Directors and actors on the stage in cinema, modern opera and even local classical opera study his principles and apply them in order to portray contemporary life better, life of workers, peasants and soldiers and also to give realism to historical stories."

(NCNA Peking, January 17, 1953)

PRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

"One of the new systems taken over from Soviet Union is the 'responsibility system' which means that a particular group of drivers and mechanics are made responsible for the *operation, maintenance, inspection and repairing of a particular locomotive.*" †

"The Institute of Iron and Steel Metallurgy is also a new type of college designed to *learn the Soviet educational method* and the newest scientific and technical knowledge of the iron and steel industries.

† A Story of Heroic Reconstruction—China's Railways, Foreign Languages Press, Peking, P. 26.

"The departments and courses of this Institute will be based on the experiences of the Soviet Institute of Iron and Steel Metallurgy.

"The curricula are being drawn up along the Soviet pattern."

(Hongkong, *Ta Kung Pao*, August 17, 1952)

"Selfless Soviet Assistance is speeding up the job. Advanced Soviet designing technique is resulting in cutting normal time for building this large coal mine."

(*NCNA* Mukden, August 18, 1952)

"A young copper miner of a Northeast state-owned enterprise has created a new daily output record by applying a Soviet method in multiform rock drilling."

(*NCNA* Mukden, August 22, 1952)

"Specialization measures have been set up in Tsinghua on the basis of both the present and the future needs of various industries and in conformity to Soviet experiences in construction. With a view to training experts capable of independent creative work, and possessed of a high level of ideological consciousness and technical skill, Tsinghua has adopted the pedagogical system of the Soviet engineering university in order to enrich and develop the students' theoretical knowledge by means of experiences in actual production."

(*NCNA* Peking, Sept. 29, 1952)

"In Mukden, a similar campaign to learn advanced Soviet working methods is taking hold in factories and mines. Soviet high speed metal cutting method is being extensively promoted in number four workshop of this plant."

(*NCNA* Peking, Nov. 5, 1952)

"Industrial construction in Northeast China has been forging ahead at high speed and on an unprece-

dented scale in 1952 with all-round assistance of the Soviet Union.

"Advanced *Soviet working methods* have been widely adopted at *the construction sites and factories.*"

(*NCNA* Mukden, Nov. 26, 1952)

"The Peking Geological Institute established to train the urgently needed personnel to meet the large-scale economic construction was opened early in November.

"The teaching materials will all be those compiled by Soviet geologists in 1952."

(*Hongkong Wen Hui Pao*, Nov. 26, 1952)

"Soviet methods have greatly shortened the time for *bridge building* and are accelerating China's railway construction. A striking instance is the completion of Ho River Bridge, the largest in Southwest China, in a record time of 58 days."

(*NCNA* Chungking, Nov. 27, 1952)

"A demonstration of advanced *Soviet Machine Tool operation methods* has been held at the No. 3 Machine Tool Factory in Mukden. Lathe operator Yung Kuei Wen finished an axle in 10 minutes and 50 seconds as against the norm of three hours.

"Serious long term efforts are being made in all major plants to learn from the Soviet experience."

(*NCNA* Peking, Nov. 29, 1952)

"The Chinese cadres of the Sino-Soviet Civil Aviation Company are now strengthening their efforts to study the advanced experiences of the Soviet personnel in *civil aviation*. Consolidating Sino-Soviet friendship and co-operation, and striving to make a further step in operating well the Sino-Soviet Civil Aviation Company."

(*Hongkong, Ta Kung Pao*, Nov. 30, 1952)

"The State Mechanized Farm in Honan Province has made full use of the Soviet advanced method of *close planting in its wheat land* to back up the challenge

to the whole country it threw out together with 8 other state mechanized farms in September."

(*NCNA* Kafeng, Dec. 8, 1952)

"It is necessary to immediately review the *capital construction work* in the past three years, properly draw up the 1953 capital construction project, conscientiously study and adopt the *capital construction of highway and navigation*, and ensure the victorious accomplishment of the tasks of capital construction in 1953 and thereafter."

(*Hongkong Ta Kung Pao*, Dec. 11, 1952)

"On a state farm, not far from Tsitsihar, the central city of Heylungkiang province, the delegates saw Soviet tractors, with the aid of which the Chinese peasants are raising the yields on their fields. The young tractor drivers admired the Soviet machines and said that they are studying the advanced methods applied on the *Soviet collective farms*."

"At the copper-smelting plant in Mukden a young Hero of Labour, Chin Lyan-chao, said :

"We will remember the precept laid down by V. I. Lenin : 'learn and learn again'. We will learn from our Soviet friends how to build a new life." †

"In the Sino-Soviet Friendship Month last year, more than 500 scientists toured villages, army units and government institutions. They introduced to masses the *construction of Communism and scientific achievements of the Soviet Union*."

(*NCNA* Peking, Feb. 17, 1953)

"During the discussion, member Chou Shu-tao stressed the great importance of learning the advanced experience of the Soviet Union in *industrial production*, saying that this kind of learning should be turned into a popular movement."

(*NCNA* Peking, Feb. 17, 1953)

"The 1st Ministry of Machine-Building Industry has set up a General Designing Bureau which is of nationwide character."

† Young Builders of New China, People's Publishing House Ltd., Bombay, 1951. P. 55.

"In order to enable *designing work* to attain high quality, Wang Tao-han urged the adoption of the Soviet quotas and index figures in designing work."

(*China News Service* Peking, March 7, 1953)

YOUTH

"As the Secretary of the Central Committee of the New Democratic Youth League, Feng Wen-ping said :

"The Chinese youth always regard the young people of the Soviet Union as their most reliable and close companions and as the glorious setters of fine examples to follow.

"The young people of China are now *learning with surging enthusiasm from the Soviet Union and from the Soviet Youth.*" †

"The young people of China are putting into practice Mao Tse-tung's slogan : 'Learn from the USSR.' Everywhere—at meetings and demonstrations,—in public halls and private apartments the delegates saw the portraits of *China's best friend, Joseph Stalin*, next to the portrait of Mao-Tse-tung, the leader of the Chinese people." ‡

"A message of greetings has been sent by the Central Committee of the China New Democratic Youth League to the Central Committee of the All-Union Party on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution :

"*The Chinese youth have always looked upon the Soviet youth as their example.* The heroic exploits of the Soviet people, especially the Soviet youth, in the Socialist and Communist constructions and in the defence of world peace have greatly inspired the Chinese youth. They are now enthusiastically participating in the nation-wide activities in the celebration of the October

† Young Builders of New China, People's Publishing House, Ltd., Bombay, P. 56.

‡ Ibid P. 55.

Socialist Revolution of the Soviet Union and the
‘Sino-Soviet Friendship Month.’”

(NCNA Peking, Nov. 7, 1952)

WOMEN

“The Chinese women will learn the valuable experiences of their sisters in the Soviet Union. Through it, the Chinese women will be able to co-ordinate their efforts effectively with the democratic women the world over, for it is a member of the WIDF.” †

“Ten Ying-chao, Vice-President of the All-China Democratic Women’s Federation, writes on the high standards of Communist *morality in the Soviet Union in regard to labour, personal relations and marriage.*”

(NCNA Peking, Nov. 5, 1952)

“Tasi Chang, President of the All-China Democratic Women’s Federation sent a message of greetings to Nina Popova, Chairman of the Anti-Fascist Committee of the Soviet Women, on the 35th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution. The text reads :

“The Chinese women are enthusiastically learning from advanced Soviet experiences in national construction and learning from Soviet women their spirit in working selflessly for Socialist and Communist construction in order to participate in largescale economic and cultural construction works which will soon take place in China.”

(NCNA Peking, Nov. 7, 1952)

MEDICINE AND HEALTH

“Fu Lien-chang, Vice-Minister of Health writes on advanced Soviet experience and *theory in medicine*, which together with unstinting aid, he says, are playing a significant part in the turn

† Women in New China, Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1949, P. 21

of the *medical profession* towards serving the interest of the broad masses of this country."

(*NCNA Peking*, Nov. 5, 1952)

"Summing up his impression of the Soviet medical work, Chang Ju-kuang said, 'There is no comparison between the *health work* under socialism and that in capitalist countries.'

"Chinese *medical workers* should follow the Soviet example."

(*NCNA Peking*, Nov. 21, 1952)

"Within the short time since its opening in June this year the Peking-Soviet Red Cross Hospital, a gift from the Soviet people to China, has set an *example for other Chinese hospitals*.

"In the words of Fu Lien-chang, the Vice-Minister of Health, The Peking-Soviet Red Cross Hospital is another visible expression of the help which the Soviet Union is giving China in the *field of medicine*."

(*NCNA Peking*, Dec. 8, 1952)

"*Tissue therapy and painless childbirth*, two modern medical developments imparted from the USSR, are now being generally applied in hospitals in Chekiang."

(*Shanghai News*, Dec. 10, 1952)

There are some infantile people amongst our leftists and liberals who have become disillusioned about Russia after it became impossible for them not to see the horrors that Stalin committed. They, however, continue to dream of a perfect paradise which "true" communism, without its "Stalinist distortion", is capable of creating. These people have jumped upon Red China as a new "hope." Alas ! they are again betting on a wrong horse. For Red China is bound to be an exact replica of Red Russia.

II

Soviet Experts Build China Into Russia's Image

China's Red rulers not only hold up Soviet Russia as a model, but also invite all sorts of Soviet advisers and experts to turn China into a carbon copy of Soviet Russia. Po Yi Po, Member of the Board of Directors, Sino-Soviet Friendship Association gave a detailed report about "*The work of Soviet Advisers in China*", at a rally celebrating the 3rd Anniversary of the Sino-Soviet Treaty in Peking, on February 13, 1953. We reproduce below some portions of that speech as reported by *New China News Agency*, Peking, dated February 14, 1953 :

"As we celebrate with enthusiasm the third anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, we must express sincere thanks to the whole body of Soviet experts who, during these three years, have carried out selfless labor service in all our national economic departments to assist the restoration and development of our economy.

"The aid given to us by the Soviet experts has been many sided. Each and every important measure in our economic life in the last three years received the direction of their advanced technique, and the benefits derived by our country from their assistance have been inestimable.

"The Soviet experts taught us numerous advanced technical operational methods and production management methods. In the short space of three years *the utilization of high grade*

furnaces at Anshan Steel Works had exceeded by 72 per cent the level reached during the days of the puppet Manchoukuo.

"In our coal mines, as a result of the adoption of the new development methods recommended by the Soviet experts, the excavation rate has risen from 30 per cent in the past to 80 per cent.

"The experts have also helped us to discover many new petroleum deposits. They have seen our difficulties in the lack of lumber and equipment for paper pulp manufacture, and have studied and successfully experimented on the manufacture of pulp with straw, developing a new future for the paper industry of China.

"In agriculture, forestry and water conservancy work, the Soviet experts have given us great help in the provision of new crop systems and cultivation methods.

"In the field of communications and transportation, we must first point out the meritorious achievements of the Soviet experts who helped us to carry out emergency repairs to our railways.

"In the field of public and general finance, the experts helped us in our initial study of ways and means for intensified collection of revenue and economy of expenditure, and also helped us initially to establish the system of industrial financial management, to establish measures for bank transfers and settlements.

"In the field of trade and co-operation, the Soviet experts have repeatedly pointed out the need for us to study the requirements of the inhabitants, to accelerate the circulation of capital, and reduce the expenses of capital circulation, and also given us many advanced management methods in these various tasks.

"In the field of planning and statistical work, the assistance rendered by the Soviet experts has enabled us to establish the necessary systems for the promotion of planning and statistical work.

"In the field of capital construction, the Soviet experts have helped us greatly in such work as geological

surveys, planning, application of plans and installation of equipments.

"The Soviet experts have also given us great help in cultural and educational construction, such as the reform of our teaching plans, text books and pedagogical methods, the development of our medical and health services, and motion picture and broadcasting enterprises. Especially in the field of the reform of higher education, the concrete assistance rendered by the experts has led us into the adoption of the advanced experiences of the Soviet Union, and carried out the division of the universities into comprehensive universities, technical colleges and higher technical schools, and an overall readjustment of the nation's colleges and university departments has been effected.

"In the field of political and legal matters, under the assistance of the Soviet experts, we have enacted important laws like the Labor Law. The experts have also systematically introduced Soviet legal theories and the advanced Soviet experiences in legislative, judicial, procuratory and national minorities work, thereby greatly raising the work levels of our political and judicial cadres.

"Our Five-Year Plan is only just begun. We have many things to learn from the Soviet Union. We are now thoroughly implementing Chairman Mao Tse-tung's call: 'We are going to carry out our great national construction. So we must take pains to study the advanced experience of the Soviet Union. Whether inside or outside the Communist Party, old or new cadres, technicians, intellectuals, workers or peasants, we must all learn sincerely from the Soviet Union. We must learn not only the theories of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, but also the advanced scientific techniques of the Soviet Union. We must set going a tidal wave of learning from the Soviet Union on a nation-wide scale, in order to build up our country.'

"Long live Comrade Stalin, the most respected and beloved friend and teacher of the Chinese people."

We give below, without comment, instances of Soviet experts working in individual fields in China as reported in various Chinese publications.

INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT

"In the past three years, many new achievements have been registered in the production technique of light industries. Important examples are : *Under the guidance of the expert of the Soviet Union, Viliechin, the two paper mills in Peking and Tientsin of the Ministry of Light Industry succeeded in making rice straw pulp.*"

(Peking Jen Min Jih Pao, Sept. 19, 1952)

"Workers at No. 4 open-hearth furnace in the Steel Smelting plant of the state-owned Anshan Iron and Steel Company have chalked up a national record by turning out one hearth in 6 hours and 9 minutes.

"This new record, made with the assistance of Soviet experts, is two hours and ten minutes less than the previous records created by workers at No. 5 furnace of the same plant on November 8th. This record has surpassed the level in capitalist countries for open hearth heats and comes up to average steel smelting level of the Soviet Union.

"Rank and file workers of the Anshan Steel Smelting Plant have written to Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Stalin to report on their new achievement.

"The message to Stalin reads : 'From our past four year's experiences, we realize that socialist scientific technique of the Soviet Union which is armed by Marxism and Leninism is the most advanced and creative in the world. *We also realize that only Soviet experts, who are imbued with the great spirit of internationalism, can selflessly and sincerely help us in our national construction.*"

(NCNA Anshan, Dec. 3, 1952)

"State-factories of Northeast China have turned out hundreds of new, upto-date industrial equipment in the past three years *with the help of Soviet experts.*"

(NCNA Mukden, Dec. 11, 1952)

"At a meeting of three hundred delegates representing over two million Tientsin residents, Huang Huo-Ching, Vice Chairman of the Tienstin SSFA, said that *residents of the port city know the value of Soviet assistance.* He told the gathering that a *Soviet expert working in*

Tientsin steel mill made more than 90 rationalization proposals, which contributed greatly to nearly 30-fold increase in the mill's 1952 output compared with 1949."

(*NCNA* Peking, Feb. 14, 1953)

"Two coke ovens and a recovery plant of Anshan Iron Steel Company have been renovated and have started operations. Rationalization proposals submitted by workers and *assistance of Soviet experts played an important part* in the completion of these two projects."

(*NCNA* Anshan, Feb. 25, 1953)

ROADS AND RAILWAYS

"Among the very first arrivals in China from the Soviet Union were railway technicians. They worked at the complicated questions and rendered support that put the restoration of our rail system months ahead of schedule." †

"Finally, there remains a matter of special significance, the training of Chinese women locomotive drivers and railway technicians by the Soviet experts."

"Since 1947, about 280 technical workers have graduated from the Dairen Railway Technical School conducted by the Soviet expert, Lesov." ‡

"But what is most highly valued by the Chinese railway workers and the Chinese people as a whole is the enormous help rendered by Soviet railway specialists. Armed with a combination of advanced technique and a high sense of internationalism, these Soviet specialists were able to fuse their experience with the great clan of the Chinese railway workers and as a result miracle after miracle was accomplished in the course of reconstructing China's railway system." *

"At one stage there was danger that the expected results would not be fully attainable owing to a certain

† 700 Millions for Peace and Democracy, Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1950 Pp. 31.

‡ A Story of Heroic Reconstruction, China's Railways, Foreign Languages Press, Peking Pp. 22.

* Ibid, Pp. 17-18.

lack of co-ordination between rising production and available means of transport. With a view to ironing out this difficulty the Mukden Railway Bureau sent a group of Soviet experts to Anshan to investigate the routine process of production and to make recommendations for improving the transport facilities. As a result, the transport bottle necks both within the vast plant itself and on the railway line serving it, were rapidly overcome." †

"The completion of the new railway ahead of time is also inseparable from the *selfless assistance of Soviet experts*. The setting up of a plant turning out cement products on the suggestion of Soviet experts has greatly reduced the production costs of these products and the Soviet method of laying the roadbed has made the railway safe for traffic."

(NCNA Lanchow, Sept. 29, 1952)

"Three years' efforts on the part of the broad working masses, the PLA and the entire workers and staff members of the highways, plus the *assistance and guidance rendered by the Soviet experts*, have led the Northwest's highway communication enterprises from restoration to development."

(NCNA Peking Nov. 25, 1952)

"Award of red banner to railway workers of former Chinese Changchun Railway for their leadership in the emulation campaign while under the joint Sino-Soviet administration is featured in today's Peking *Jen Min Jih Pao*."

"This award was made by the Minister of Railways, Teng Tei-yuan who said :

"With profound emotion, I express my heartfelt gratitude to the government and people of the Soviet Union for their lofty friendship and high enthusiasm in extending disinterested help to the government and people of China during the past three years."

† Ibid, Pp. 35-36.

"The Chinese Changchun Railways, Teng Taiyuan states, became a training school for New China's railways workers. *Soviet experts not only helped one hundred thousand workers to raise their political and technical level, but trained thousands of leading personnel for other railways in China. Soviet working methods were thus extended through the country and development of the country's railways was speeded up.*"

(NCNA Peking, Jan. 3, 1953)

AGRICULTURE

"China's bumper harvest this year is, in part, a glowing tribute to generous aid sent by the Soviet Union. No sooner was the Central People's Government set up than a flow of modern tractors, harvester combines and other farm machines began to pour into China. These were soon followed by a host of the *Soviet Union's top-ranking agronomists, collective farm managers and veterinarians.*

"With the aid of Soviet specialists China has already set up 52 large mechanized state farms. *Soviet specialists have introduced China to materialist biology, based on teachings of Michurin and Williams.*

"Soviet aid in agriculture is reaching into every little village. Guided by Soviet specialists, the cattle, farms and stations are spreading most advanced methods of animal care."

(NCNA Peking, Nov. 22, 1952)

AVIATION

"Under the personal guidance of the Soviet experts, especially the director of the Office of Flight operations, Kulichev, the Sino-Soviet Civil Aviation Company overcame the difficulties of inadequate airfields and poor equipment, and timely accomplished the tasks, thereby smoothly developing the work on forests and afforestation in the Hsingan mountain range in the Northeast region in 1952."

(Hongkong Ta Kung Pao, Nov. 30, 1953)

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

"During the past three years, the Government of the Soviet Union has rendered great material and technical assistance to China to help speed up her economic rehabilitation and in particular her industrialisation. On the directions of Comrade Stalin, *the Soviet Government has sent a large number of outstanding experts to China to help in its reconstruction.* They have passed on their advanced scientific technique and production experience to the Chinese people without reserve, have trained a large number of people for construction work and helped China to create vast amount of wealth."

(NCNA Peking, Oct. 29, 1952)

"The Soviet assistance is playing an important part in the construction projects of Anshan. Certain of them have been designed by Soviet experts, while much of the equipment has been brought from the Soviet Union. Many Soviet experts are giving on-the-spot guidance on the construction sites. They have solved many technical problems and their experience has helped to reduce the time for the *installation of the machines.*"

(NCNA Mukden, Nov. 29, 1952)

"At the capital construction advanced producers' representative conference on December 4, Vice-Chairman of the Northeast People's Government, Lin Feng made a speech, saying: 'In 1952 in the Northeast region, they organized an army of 300,000 persons for capital construction. 63 construction companies and 4 construction corps, which have been set up, represent great expansion as compared with 1951. This army consists of 244,000 building workers, 9,000 technicians and 45,000 managerial cadres and staff members. This huge army is the basic force to accomplish the tasks of capital construction in 1952. *Under the help of the Soviet experts, and through the positiveness and creativeness of the working class, capital construction has been developed through the*

Northeast. Initial experiences have been gained in construction designing, geological survey, work-site management, and political work and large numbers of progressive producers have emerged."

(*NCNA* Mukden, Dec. 8, 1952)

POWER

"Power supply in China has almost trebled during the past three years. *These achievements have been made with selfless assistance of Soviet experts.*

"Soviet experts made 188 recommendations in 1950 which contributed greatly to the restoration and development of China's power industry.

"Soviet experts also suggested reducing power output costs by using low grade coal.

"Another great contribution of Soviet experts is safety measures taken in generation and supply of power."

(*NCNA* Peking, Dec. 2, 1952)

SURVEY AND MINING

"The Fuhsin open coal mine in Liaohsi province in construction is one of the largest scale in New China.

"We are inexperienced in designing the construction of such a modern coal mine, but *the experts of the Soviet Union have helped us to overcome the difficulties.*

"Under the help of the Soviet experts, the whole body of the staff members and workers of the Fuhsin open coal mine have carried out construction at a rapid speed."

(*NCNA* Mukden, Oct. 27, 1952)

"A Soviet combine coal cutter has been successfully tried out this month at Tstung colliery in North China. This Donbas type of combine coal cutter is the most modern machine used in coal mines of the Soviet Union.

"The Soviet Union has not only supplied China's coal mining industry with new machines but has trained the first group of combine operators for China. In 1951 a combine operators' training class was organised in Shungyashan Colliery in the North east and a *Soviet expert, one of the inventors of the new machine, served as instructor.*"

(*NCNA Tstung*, Nov. 21, 1952)

"On the basis of the records and materials of the concerned units in the Northeast and other places and *under the help of the Soviet experts*, the conference has decided on the technical quotas concerning geological work of surveying and exploration, thereby ensuring the implementation and overfulfilment of the plans, and laying a foundation for the implementation next year of the economic accounting system with each survey team as a unit."

(*NCNA Peking*, Dec. 4, 1952)

EDUCATION

"The People's University of China in order to review the scientific research work of the past year and promote the further development of research work in future, held its 3rd discussion forum on November 22, with President Wu Yuchang presiding. Apart from these, *Soviet experts also took part in the meeting.*

"Soviet expert Comrade Janmin of the pedagogical research room for political economy made a report on Comrade Stalin's work *Problems of Socialist Economy in Soviet Union*, as a Great Contribution to the Marxist-Leninist Theories. Another report was made by Soviet expert Comrade Chunzev of the pedagogical research room for national economic planning concerning 'Discussions on the Problem of Implementation of the National Economic Planning.'

"In the past two years, the People's University of China has, guided by the advanced experiences on scientific research work of the Soviet schools of higher education and *under the direction*

of Soviet experts, gradually developed its scientific research work commensurate with the concrete conditions of the University. All the teachers of the different pedagogical research rooms learned seriously Stalin's talented work, PROBLEMS OF SOCIALIST ECONOMY IN SOVIET UNION and in preparing their articles, have received enthusiastic guidance and help from the Soviet experts.

(NCNA, Peking, Nov. 26, 1952)

"The Peking College of Geology has been established by absorbing the whole body of faculty and students of the departments of geology of Tsinghua University and Tientsin University. There are over 130 professors, and *Professor Kalinin, an expert in crystalline minerals of the Soviet Union*, who was for 19 years on the staff of the College of Geology of Moscow University, *has especially been invited to advise on teaching and research.*

"The building up of the Peking College of Geology will be carried out on the basis of the advanced experience of the College of Geology of the Moscow University. The pedagogical plan and Program for the 4-year regular courses have been drawn up on the basis of the 5-year system of pedagogical plan and program of the Moscow University. The first year students are now being taught according to these plans, and most of the teaching materials have been adopted from the College of Geology of the Moscow University. The school schedule has been based on the '8150' system of the higher education institutes of the Soviet Union. In equipment, a contract has been concluded to purchase new type instruments from the Soviet Union valued at Y 199, 000, 000, 000 (Equivalent to HK\$ 47, 000, 000)

(NCNA Peking, Dec. 5, 1952)

When non-communist countries invite and send experts and advisers for certain specialised jobs, the communists see in them only spies and agents. We give an example. There is a third rate mouth-piece of Russian propaganda in India whose name is P. C. Joshi.

He has spent the greater part of his life in cowardly and conspiratorial activity, serving Russian imperialism, in a country where he could have followed Mahatma Gandhi's way of brave and open battles against foreign domination. He has recently started a campaign against the few American and European experts we have in India for work on our River Valley Schemes and Community Projects. Russo-Chinese propagandists like Comrade Karanjia and M. Chelapathi Rao have picked up the refrain and are becoming hysterical regarding American "threat" to our national sovereignty. As it is impossible to convince the Joshi-Karanjia-Rao tribe (who do not represent anybody in India, but who constantly remind us of our past slavery) that India is an independent country capable of looking after her own interests, let us, for the sake of argument, extend their logic to Red China. And lo, Red China at once becomes several thousand times more servile to Russia than India is to America, Britain or Sweden. It is elementary arithmetic. Perhaps the "comrades" would reply that "our dirty, bourgeois, imperialist logic" does not apply to their spiritual fatherlands. But we poor "slaves of American imperialism" know of no other logic unless we are "liberated" by the commissars. Moreover, we know that this "bourgeois logic" was used by the "Great" Lenin and Stalin in constructing their theory of Imperialism. In the next section we shall prove that on the basis of that theory also, Red China is a colony of Soviet Russia.

III

Old Wine in New Bottles

According to Stalin, "the export of capital to the sources of raw materials is one of the foundations of imperialism". † Reading the "Agreement between the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the granting of credit to the People's Republic of China" we find the following articles :

"**ARTICLE 1:** The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics grants to the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China a credit which in terms of American dollars, amounts to US\$ 300, 000, 000, taking 35 American dollars to one ounce of fine gold.

"In view of the extraordinary devastation of China as a result of prolonged hostilities on its territory, the Soviet Government has agreed to grant the credit at the favourable rate of interest of 1% per annum.

"**ARTICLE 3:** The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China shall repay the credit mentioned in Article 1, together with the interest thereon, *in deliveries of raw materials, tea, gold and American dollars.* Prices for raw materials and tea and their quantities and dates of delivery shall be determined by special agreement, with prices to be determined on the basis of prices on the world markets." ‡

The Russians are also becoming partners in Sino-Soviet

† Problems of Leninism Page 298, Moscow, 1947.

‡ The Sino-Soviet Treaty and Agreements, Pages 15-16, Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1960.

"joint" enterprises which are cropping up in several spheres of Chinese economy. Chou En Lai explained the basis of this "co-operation" in a report made on September 30, 1950, to the National Committee of the People's Political Consultative Conference in commemoration of the first anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. He stated :

"The People's Republic of China resolutely sides with the world camp of peace and democracy headed by the Soviet Union and has established the closest fraternal relations with the Soviet Union. During chairman Mao Tse-tung's visit to the Soviet Union, China and the Soviet Union signed the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, which is of great significance in world history. Because of this treaty, nearly 700 million people of the European and Asian continents have united in close alliance militarily, economically and culturally, and thus have greatly strengthened the power of the two countries to guard against aggression from the East. Simultaneously with the signing of this treaty, or a little later, China and the Soviet Union further signed the Agreement on the Chinese Changchun Railway, Port Arthur and Dairen ; the Agreement on the Granting of Credit to the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China ; the Agreement on the Founding of the Sino-Soviet Petroleum Joint Stock Company in Sinkiang ; the Agreement on the Establishment of the Sino-Soviet Civil Aviation Joint Stock Company ; the Agreements on exports and a trade agreement. In these agreements our great neighbour extends much generous assistance to China in a period when she is herself recovering from the wounds of war." †

Aviation is one of the most important fields of this "joint" endeavour. According to a *North China News Agency* Report from Peking dated December 16, 1952 :

† The First Year of Victory, Pages 5-6, Foreign Languages Press, Peking.

"The people's aviation enterprises are being rapidly developed in New China. In the past two years, with Peking as centre, an aviation network in China and Sino-Soviet aviation network have been initially established, thereby *closely linking up the vast territories of China and Soviet Union*. The Sino-Soviet Civil Aviation Company is in charge of the air transportation between China and the Soviet Union. It has three air lines, as follows :

- 1st air line : From Peking to Chita on the frontier of the U. S. S. R, via Mukden and Harbin.
- 2nd air line : From Peking to Irkutsk in the Soviet Union via Kalagan and Ulan Bator, capital of the People's Republic of Mongolia.
- 3rd air line : From Peking westward to Alma Ata in the Soviet Union Via Lanchow and Tihwa.

"The people's aviation enterprises have also rendered many services to the people's ideological construction, and cultural educational enterprises. Chinese airplanes have shipped paper from Peking to Hankow for printing the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, Vol. 1. Airplanes have also shipped Stalin's great writing, *Economic Problems of Socialism in the Soviet Union* from Moscow to Peking, enabling the book to be promptly translated into Chinese in Peking for publication throughout China. *In the short space of only several days, newspapers issued in Moscow can be read in Peking, and newspapers issued in Peking can be read in Chungking.* Airplanes have also shipped color films such as the *Unforgettable 1919*, *Golden Star Hero*, *Donbas Miners* and *A Bright Summer Day*, from the Soviet Union to Peking and thence to various leading cities to be shown during the Sino-Soviet Friendship Month."

This is how the economic and military subjugation of China to Soviet Russia is covered up by the Chinese Communists. The Sino-Soviet aviation network is not

intended to be conveyor of culture, as Mao and his henchmen tell the poor Chinese. In fact, this is a part of the vast Russian aeronautical organisation called Aero-float which covers the entire length and breadth of the Russian empire in East and West. The network serves Russia's political, economic and strategic interests, but the poor Chinese must pay for its maintenance for the sake of being called "partners". Eversince Marshal Tito placed before the whole world irrefutable proofs that Soviet Russia practices capitalist-imperialist relations with her satellites, the world can no longer be deceived by talk of "selfless and fraternal aid from the Soviet Union". The fact that the terms of these "partnerships" are never made public either by Russia or by China is further confirmation that there is something fishy about these "joint enterprises".

China is Russia's latest colony and it will take sometime before all evidence can be pieced together. But a study of these "joint enterprises" in the East European Satellites tells us that there is no equality between the U. S. S. R. and her weaker neighbours in the management of these companies. Firstly, these organisations are usefull devices for leading the economic development of a satellite in directions suitable to Russia's industrial needs. Because of her backwardness, Russia looks upon her colonies as additional sources of industrial strength supporting her in world competition and the strategic planning for war. Secondly, these "enterprises" also guarantee to the Soviet Union a good part of profits which are likly to arise as a result of economic development in her satellites.

A very significant development is the growing diversion of China's foreign trade towards Russia and her colonies. The extent of this diversion can be understood from the

following report of *New China News Agency*, Peking, dated October 2, 1952 :

“Particular mention should be made of the expansion of our trade with the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies which has contributed greatly to the restoration of our economy and in the development of our production. In the past three years, trade with these countries has made rapid strides, rising from twentysix per cent in value in 1950, as a proportion of our total foreign trade, to 61 per cent in 1951, and an estimated 70 per cent this year. Imports from the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies are a very great aid to our economic construction while at the same time, *most of our farm products and by-products that need to be exported have found markets in these countries.*”

That China is the source of cheap raw materials and a market for finished industrial goods, not only for Russia, but also for Russia’s European Satellites is shown by another *New China News Agency* report from Peking dated December 7, 1952 :

A Sino-Bulgarian Trade agreement for 1953 was signed in Peking on December 3, 1952.

“According to this agreement, the People’s Republic of China will supply to the People’s Republic of Bulgaria non-ferrous metals, cotton and other important materials for the Bulgarian people’s economy while Bulgaria will supply to China machines, electric appliances, chemical products and other important commodities for China’s economy”.

We in India know how our entire trade was controlled by the City of London which used to offer to the world our Jute, Tea, Coffee, Oil seeds and minerals, charging us interest on finances involved, brokerage on services rendered and a part of the profits made. A similar process is taking place between China and Russia.

According to trade regulations dictated by Moscow and obeyed by all satellite countries, all trade negotiations either within the Iron Curtain or outside it should be carried on under Russian superintendence. The Soviet Union is the sole agent on whose advice China can arrange any exchange of commodities. For instance, Russia has been practically the sole exporter, ever since the latter part of 1950, of pig's bristles, which she does not produce herself but obtains from China. Many other commodities, like tea, beans, silks etc. have to be sold to Russia and not on the world market, where a very much better price can be obtained. In exchange for all these commodities, China obtains military equipment and old machinery at exorbitant prices from Russia. Most of these things are of no use to China, but she must buy them because Russia can spare only these

The outside world does not know the prices which Russia pays for the Chinese commodities nor the prices she charges China in respect of her exports. These are closely guarded secrets of the two governments. We, however, know from Yugoslav revelations that Russia uses her monopoly position fully to her advantage. She exacts from China prices higher than those prevailing in the world market and pays to China far less than what the Chinese could realise on the world market. And the Russian puppets who control China today call it "socialist trade." The Chinese masses toil and produce but Russia steals away the fruits of their hard work in exchange for a few words like "Socialism," "Fraternal Trade", "Camp of Peace" and so on.

The story, however, does not end at the economic stranglehold. Military academies, schools and camps under Russian control are spreading all over China. Some of these institutions around Peking train Chinese youths for

the army, navy and air-force under very strict supervision. One such big military school, in which there are more than ten thousand students, is housed in the South Gap of the Great Wall to the west of Peking. The students are not allowed to go out of bounds lest they should convey to the outside world any of the activities within.

Most of the commanders, generals and leading members of the Chinese military staff have been or are being trained by Russians, either in China or in Moscow. These men, in spite of their Mongolian features, are more Russian than Chinese in their mental make-up and ways of reacting. General Lin Pao, the ex-commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces in Korea, Liu Shao Chi, the leading theoretician of the CCP, and Li Lii San, the leader of trade unions, were all under training in Moscow for long stretches of time. That is why although Lin Pao's position as an army general is much below that of General Chu Teh, yet he is considered a more powerful person because of his intimate and direct contact with the Kremlin.

The military control is co-ordinated with and supplemented by extensive espionage by the Russian M. V. D. in every nook and corner of China. The Red regime, especially its important leaders, are kept under continuous observation even inside their residences in Peking, Canton, Shanghai, etc. Their exalted positions do not exempt them from these "eyes and ears of the revolution." Their movements are carefully watched. The tentacles of this octopus have penetrated into every sphere of Chinese life, and there is no office, factory, school or college where there are no Russians working as agents of the M. V. D. Its tremendous power terrorises the rank and file of the Chinese people and reduces the

Peking regime to a puppet creation of the Kremlin bosses.

The psychological basis for this rule by naked force is being created by extensive indoctrination. All ideological and cultural education is under strict Russian control. The dogmas of Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism have penetrated into the remotest corners of China through innumerable educational centres. Every individual, whether a peasant or professional, has to attend one of these easily accessible centres and thoroughly absorb the dogmas. These institutions display prominently the portraits of leading Russian communists with those of China's "rulers". The methods of 'self-criticism' have been extensively employed for disciplining those who were in any way connected with the Kuomintang, especially professors, authors and officials. Most of these men, so cordially welcomed at first, have been done away with on one pretext or the other. China's culture and historical traditions are being consistently vilified and misrepresented, and the dogmas of Marx, Lenin and Stalin reign supreme.

The Russian hegemony is equally manifest in Red China's diplomacy. As a satellite country, China has no diplomacy of her own. Though she is permitted to send ambassadors to other countries, she has no authority over her diplomats independent of Moscow. There are two important qualifications for Chinese diplomats in the outside world. Firstly, they must have been educated and trained in Russia in order to become familiar with the Russian cult and follow Russian policy, and secondly they should be military men so as to be more amenable to discipline. For instance, General Wu Shu Chun, China's representative to the U. N. last year, and General Yuan Chung Shen, the Chinese ambassador in India, have both been educated in Russia and are

drawn from military life to occupy diplomatic positions. The chequered history of the Korean war and the Chinese participation in it is an objective proof of how thorough is the diplomatic control of Russia over Chinese manoeuvres in world politics. There is a little story in connection with the Indian resolution on Korea presented before the United Nations in November 1952 :

According to a U. P. I. report dated 22. 11. 52 "the Peking Radio welcomed the suggestion of neutral supervision of POWs made in the Indian proposal on Korean truce and added that 'according to its information the United States would oppose neutral supervision which seems to indicate that certain prisoner would be detained by force.'"

On 23. 11. 52 the Soviet News Agency commented on Moscow Radio : "The Indian proposals for ending the Korean war conflict with Geneva Convention on the repatriation of prisoners of war. *If the verbal veneer is removed from the Indian resolution it is virtually nothing more than a slightly touched-up variant of the American project.*"

On 25. 11. 52 Mr. Vyshinsky rejected the Indian resolution claiming that it did not offer a satisfactory solution. He insisted that the Soviet resolution on Korea should be given priority in the U. N. O. over the Indian resolution and added : "*it would be a flagrant breach of our rights if the Soviet draft is not considered before that of India.*"

On 26.11.52 Mr. Vyshinsky informed the U. N. O. that the Chinese Government too had turned down the Indian proposal. According to him the Chinese Government had given a negative reply to the draft resolution of the Indian Government. He added, "*Perhaps the Indian delegation here does not know this because the answer was given only 48 hours ago and it may not have reached it.*"

This is the real story of Red China, reduced to impotence by the superb technique of Russian

imperialism, exploited as a colony for Russian profits and prosperity and used as a passive chess-piece in Moscow's gamble for world domination.

This is the reality of Red China to which we in the free world outside, especially in India, have to adjust our attitude. No amount of wishful thinking is going to change this situation so long as the Russian octopus is militarily in a superior position.

IV

Hurrah for the Soviet Union

Against this background of Red China's slavery to Russia, we can now understand the Chinese hymns of praise and worship for everything Russian. The Soviet Union is admired by the Chinese communists as the "defender of world peace and the builder of a new civilisation unknown to history." According to the Chinese press there is great enthusiasm amongst the Chinese "people" for becoming members of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, for reading Russian literature, seeing Russian films, learning the Russian language and so on. The Chinese "people" are reported to be "deeply grateful" to the Soviet Union for her "fraternal assistance and aid" in the victory of the Chinese "revolution" and the construction of "New" China. We give below without comment some excerpts from Chinese publications to show what sort of language and expression is used in China when referring to the Soviet Union. The whole attitude is summed up in a *New China News Agency* report from Peking, dated December 10, 1952, which reads as follows :—

"A survey of the results of Sino-Soviet Friendship month that has just drawn to an end points to a remarkable development in enthusiasm.

"Wider knowledge of Soviet experience in industry, agriculture and the arts is not the least of the many major achievements of the varied activities of the month. Workers and peasants

in particular have expressed the opinion that they have gained added confidence as a result of this knowledge.

"Membership of the SSFA has shot up, with big increases in number from among the peasants, religious people and minority nationalities. *Soviet films have had record showings, sales of Soviet books have been phenomenal, while the performances given by the Soviet visitors have capped the month's events with entertainment of high artistic merit.*

"Over 40 million people attended some 46,000 showings of the Soviet films in 67 cities. Many people saw moving pictures for the first time in their lives. Temporary creches were even set up in some places to enable mothers to attend.

"Typical of the immense increase in publication and sale of Soviet books and periodicals during the month is the issue in Northeast China of more than 16,000,000 volumes in November of works by various Soviet authors. Between November 1st and 10th, 142,000 copies of the Chinese translation of Stalin's '*ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF SOCIALISM IN THE USSR*,' were sold in the Northeast. Simonov's heroes, and characters in other Soviet novels became topics of discussion among fighters and students all over the country, especially Zoya, Matrosov and Oleg.

"As for the activities and performances of the Soviet cultural delegation, the group of Soviet art workers, the Soviet Army Red Flag Song and Dance Ensemble and the group of Soviet cinema workers, it is estimated that they reached, directly and through broadcasts, well over 20 million Chinese people."

We give below without comment, further instances of this cult of worshipping Russia.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION—BEGINNING OF HISTORY

"The Chinese people warmly wish the congress success from the bottom of their hearts, states

the editorial in today's Peking *Jan Min Jih Pao* commenting on 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks). It reads in full as follows :

"From personal experience, the Chinese people realize deeply that the existence and growth of the party of the great Lenin and Stalin and the existence and growth of the great Soviet Union have been a decisive condition for the success of the revolution and constructive work of the Chinese people. The Communist Party of China was born under the direct influence of the great October Revolution and is modelled on the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

"To the Communist Party of China, Stalin's brilliant revelations on the revolution in China have been of inestimable significance in leading the Chinese people to attain victory in the revolution. The victory of the Chinese revolution and the tremendous achievements in construction during the past three years since the founding of the People's Republic of China are results of correct application of the theories of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin to the actual conditions of this country and of correct application of the experience of the C. P. S. U, in revolution and construction.

"The working people and all other peace-loving people of the world more and more look with admiration to the peaceful and happy Soviet Union, the bright future for mankind. They place unbounded hopes on the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. They have seen the contribution which the Soviet Union, led by the great Stalin, has made to humanity.

"The other important items on the agenda of the 19th Congress of the C. P. S. U. including the reports by Comrades G. M. Malenkov and P. G. Moskatov, will beyond doubt exercise immense international influence. In particular, Comrade Stalin's historic article *Economic Problems of Socialism in the U. S. S. R.*, published

on the eve of the Congress is *the greatest and newest contribution to Marxist-Leninist science* concerning society and the construction of Communism, and will illuminate the way forward for the future of all humanity.

"We firmly believe that the experience to be summed up by the 19th Congress of the C. P. S. U. will further enrich the armoury of Marxist-Leninist theory and the *fighting experience* of the working people and all other peace-loving people of the world and will add new boundless strength to the cause of human progress"

(NCNA Peking, Oct. 7, 1952)

"A great rally was held this evening in honour of the 35th anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution.

"A huge painting portraying Generalissimo Stalin and Chairman Mao Tse-tung standing together were hung at the entrance of the historic Huai Jen Hall, where the gathering took place.

"Premier Chou En-lai, in his speech, hailed the 35th anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution as a *notable day for the working people of the world over*. He declared, 'Allow me to express here, on behalf of the Chinese people, the Chinese Government and the Communist Party of China, my warmest congratulations to the great Soviet people and Comrade Stalin, *great teacher of all progressive mankind and the respected and beloved friend of the Chinese people.*'

"After dwelling on the immense significance and the great influence of the Sino-Soviet friendship and alliance on the preservation of world peace and the sincere selfless Soviet assistance to China, Chou En-lai emphasized, 'there is no doubt that the further strengthening of friendship and co-operation between the Soviet and the Chinese peoples, together with the study of the revolutionary theories of Lenin and Stalin and advanced Soviet experience in the construction of Socialism, will help us greatly in our coming largescale economic constructions.'

"The hall was brought to its feet and greeted with thunderous applause the passage of the message of greetings to Generalissimo Stalin which was read by Chien Chun-jui, Secretary-General of the SSFA."
(*NCNA* Peking, Nov. 6, 1952)

"Premier Chou En-lai's speech at the magnificent rally held here yesterday in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution follows in full :

"Throughout the world the laboring people are enthusiastically celebrating their own festival—the 35th anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution.

"Everyone who has hope for the future of mankind accepts, on the basis of the facts, the truth pointed out long ago by Comrade Mao Tse-tung *that Soviet interests are the same as those of all humanity*. The Chinese people have learned Marxism-Leninism from the Soviet Union and won victory in their revolution with the enthusiastic support of the Soviet people.

"In the past three years, the Government of the Soviet Union has given us great help both in material and in technique. Many Soviet experts have eagerly assisted us in China's national construction. The generous, selfless aid of the Soviet Government has enabled us successfully to strengthen our national defences, overcome the economic blockade by the imperialist countries and bring about speedy successes in the restoration of our national economy.

"There is no doubt that the further strengthening of friendship and co-operation between the Chinese and Soviet peoples, more efforts in the study of the revolutionary theory of Lenin and Stalin and the advanced Soviet experience in the construction of Socialism will be of great significance to the success in our coming largescale economic construction.

"Long live Comrade Stalin, the most respected and

beloved friend of the Chinese people, the great leader and teacher of the labouring people of the whole world."
(NCNA Peking, Nov. 7, 1952)

SINO-SOVIET "FRIENDSHIP"

"By unanimous decision the 'new' locomotive was dedicated to honour the anniversary of the October Revolution. It was driven to Peking and re-christened 'Sino-Soviet Friendship' at a public celebration.

"The political consciousness of the young workers was raised in the course of the repair campaign." †

"The Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, Chien-Jui states, has become the largest popular organization in China with a membership which has grown from 17, 300, 000 to 38, 900, 000 during the past year, an increase of 125 percent. Branch organizations have come into being in many new places all over the country."

(NCNA Peking, Oct. 29, 1952)

"Active preparations for the celebration of the 'Sino-Soviet friendship month' are sweeping factories, schools and organizations in Shanghai, China's largest city.

"Pictorial exhibitions are being arranged in the Workers' Cultural Places, and clubs in the city and its outlying areas. Forty theatres have scheduled to show the latest Soviet films and in a single day 950, 000 tickets were booked in advance. In addition scores of film projection teams are making preparations to show Soviet films in factories and villages on the outskirts of the city.

"A campaign to study advanced Soviet experiences is under way in factories and enterprises in this metropolis. Workers in the number three plant of Shanghai Iron and Steel Company are enthusiastically discussing advanced steel-smelting technique introduced by Soviet experts."

(NCNA Peking, Nov. 5, 1952)

† China Fights for Peace, Foreign Languages Press, 1950, P. 11.

"China's *largest mass organization*, the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, has almost 39,000,000 members. These members are drawn from every walk of life. *Branches of the association cover every administrative area, province and municipality.* Close to 120,000 branches have been established in workshops, offices and schools.

"Through 74 periodicals and 580 other publications published by the association and its branches throughout the country, information about the achievements of the Soviet Union and its Socialist construction is brought to People all over China. More than two hundred film projection teams and two thousand five hundred lantern slide groups are sent out by the association to bring motion pictures, lantern slide exhibitions and reports on the Soviet Union to *plains and hills of more remote countryside.* The All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (USSR), Voks, not long ago presented the association with ten automobiles for these teams. They have already covered over one hundred thousand kilometers.

"Evening schools and classes have been set up so that Russian can be studied by people. Radio has co-operated in this campaign by giving Russian lessons on a number of stations throughout the country. It is estimated that *in Peking alone some 20,000 people studied Russian through this special program.*

"The Sino-Soviet Friendship Association in the past three years has been instrumental in introducing and widely disseminating advanced Soviet experiences in production. Production in China's industry and agriculture has rapidly increased as a result.

"In addition, the association has given the Soviet and Chinese people many opportunities to become personally acquainted with each other. *Chinese workers, peasants and cultural figures and educators have gone to the Soviet Union to study.*

"In 1951, more than 19,000 letters were sent by the Chinese people to the Soviet Union, expre-

ssing their admiration for the determination to learn from the Soviet people. This is part of the association's work to promote mutual understanding and friendship between the Soviet and Chinese people."

(NCNA Peking, Nov. 5, 1952)

"1,200,000 people listened in to the Sino-Soviet Friendship Radio Programme broadcast yesterday in Tientsin.

"Speaking at the beginning of the program Huang Huo-ching, Chairman of the Tientsin Trade Union Council, called on listeners to learn from the Soviet Union.

"Bouquets, banners, letters of greetings and other gifts were presented to Soviet delegates from people of all walks of life."

(NCNA Peking, Nov. 20, 1952)

GIVER OF AID.

"At present the Chinese economy has suffered great damage and the primary task of the Chinese people today is to rehabilitate and develop speedily the people's economy so as to industrialise China. Without the friendly help of the Soviet people and the Soviet Government this task would have been much more difficult. For instance, the rapid restoration of our railways has been possible thanks to the help of the Soviet Union. In addition, with the help of the Soviet Union, the rehabilitation of our iron and steel industry in Anshan, Shihchingshan, etc., was able to proceed at a surprisingly fast rate. The sincere, friendly assistance rendered by the Soviet Union to the Chinese people is therefore one of the favourable conditions for rehabilitating and developing Chinese economy. *The Chinese people should particularly prize their friendship for and their co-operation with the Soviet people* for this reason and for the fact that the Soviet people has been nurtured by the teachings of the great Lenin and Stalin. Such a people cherish a boundless, sincere

friendship of internationalism for the Chinese people and for peoples of the world." †

"In this way the young Chinese People's Republic is healing its war wounds and tackling the job of economic reconstruction. *Immensely valuable is the support* it is getting from the Soviet Union, which found expression in the Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance concluded on February 14, 1950, in the Agreements on the Chinese Changchun Railway, Dairen and Port Arthur and on the longterm 300, 000, 000 dollar credit to China signed at the same time and in the agreements concluded in Moscow on March 27 for the formation of joint Soviet-Chinese oil, nonferrous metals and civil aviation companies. The treaty and agreements will play an important part in the rehabilitation and development of China's economy and particularly of her industry and transport." ‡

"The PLA knows that the victory of the Chinese revolution is inseparable from the victory of the Soviet Union over the German and Japanese fascists and that assistance by the Soviet Union and the progressive people all over the world contributed much to the Chinese cause. For that PLA men *are thankful from the bottom of their hearts to Stalin, the great revolutionary teacher of mankind, to the Soviet people* and all peace-loving and democratic peoples throughout the world." *

"In meetings with the Chinese youth, the WFDY Delegation often heard words of gratitude and love addressed to the Soviet army. In many of the North-Eastern towns they *saw monuments erected in honour of the liberators—the Soviet soldiers*. Those monuments are *fondly protected by the Chinese people*. *On holidays, boys and girls come to the monuments to lay flowers in token of their love.*" ††

† 700 Millions for Peace and Democracy, Foreign Languages Press, Peking 1950, Pp. 14-15.

‡ Ibid, P. 14-15

* China's Economic Problems, People's Publishing House, Ltd. Bombay, June 1950, Pp. 51-52.

†† Young Builders of New China, People's Publishing House, Ltd., Bombay 1951, P. 53

"On the following day the delegates talked to the students of a medical school. One of the members of the delegation asked the Chinese students whether it was hard for them to study.

" 'There are difficulties, of course,' said the students, 'but we have everything that is needed to overcome these successfully. We have a people's government and the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union.' " †

"The anniversary of July makes one fact very clear to us: It was the Soviet Union that first came to our aid during our war against Japan, it was also the Soviet Union that dispatched troops to Manchuria to help in its liberation and the final defeat of Japanese imperialism by our joint efforts. *The Soviet Union is our closest ally.*

"Therefore we should definitely call attention to such a conclusion. We are able to defeat any imperialist aggression if we remain solidly united under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and join hands with the Soviet Union." ‡

"The reason for the victory of our Party and the Chinese revolution which is even more unforgettable to us is the influence on China of the Russian October Revolution, the influence on the Chinese revolution of the theories of proletarian Socialist revolution and Marxism-Leninism created and developed by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, the sympathy and assistance to the Chinese revolution given by the Soviet Union.

"Without the October Revolution in Russia, without the creation and constant development of Marxism-Leninism, by Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, without the Soviet Union, it would have been impossible for our Party and the Chinese people to achieve such a victory as the present."*

"In the past three years, the Soviet Government and people helped the Chinese people in estab-

† Ibid, P. 56.

‡ China Fights for Peace, Foreign Languages Press, Peking 1950, P. 26

* The Communist Party, Leader of the Chinese Revolution, Foreign Languages Press, Peking 1951, P. 7.

lishing in Sinkiang a metallurgical company, a petroleum company and a civil aviation company, which are rendering solid support to the Chinese people's efforts in carrying out large-scale national construction. All the nationalities in Sinkiang are deeply grateful for this fraternal aid on the part of the Soviet Government and people."

(NCNA Tihwa, Feb. 16, 1953)

"During the past three years, the friendship and co-operation between the People's Republic of China and the USSR have been greatly consolidated and developed. Due to the repeated efforts of the Chinese people and under the fraternal assistance of the great Soviet people and the Soviet government, New China has won success in all fields and will immediately enter into large-scale economic construction."

(NCNA Peking, Dec. 15, 1952)

RUSSIAN "CLASSICS" ARE SCRIPTURES

"The Chinese version of Stalin's new article '*Economic Problems of Socialism in USSR*' appeared today in two full pages of the *Jen Min Jih Pao*. The article met with the enthusiastic welcome of a wide reading public."

(NCNA Peking, Oct. 30, 1952)

"Chinese translations of Stalin's speech and Malenkov's report to the 19th Congress of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) were published in China today, the 35th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

"Published by the People's Publishing House. 800,000 copies of the first edition of each were made available to the reading public."

(NCNA Peking, Nov. 17, 1952)

"At the moment, all the senior cadres of the Party are enthusiastically studying Comrade Stalin's

glorious composition *Economic Problems of Socialism in USSR* and Comrade Malenkov's report rendered before the 19th Congress of the Communist party of the Soviet Union (B).

"*Numerous new and better experiences shall inevitably be born of the current new high in our senior cadres' study of the work of Stalin and the documents of the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (B).*"

(*NCNA Peking*, Nov. 27, 1952)

"Large numbers of the standard writings on Marxism-Leninism published by the Moscow Foreign Language Books Publishing House, newspapers and magazines published in the Soviet Union, and excellent films have been swiftly and timely transported to China by the Company."

(*Hongkong Ta Kung Pao*, Nov. 30, 1952)

"According to Tass from Moscow, the scientific circles of China and the Soviet Union are stepping up their efforts in the exchange of scientific knowledge.

"*The scientists of the two countries are studying the scientific accomplishment of each other and publishing large numbers of translations of scientific works.* In China, translations of the scientific writings of Pavlov, Michurin, and Lebsinskaya, are being widely published. Great successes have been scored by the Michurin Society of China in Peking, in unremittingly publicizing to Chinese peasants the accomplishments of Soviet agricultural biologists.

"*The exchange of publications is also an extremely important aspect of the activities of the academies of the two countries.* In China, more than 100 scientific agencies are taking part in this exchange of scientific publications, with thousands of volumes on *philology*, mathematics, botany and other scientific subjects, sent from the Soviet Union. During the past year, the Soviet Union sent to China some 32,000 copies of scientific publications."

(*NCNA Peking*, Jan. 4, 1953)

"*Selected documents of condolence in memory of Comrade Stalin are studied throughout the country.*

"In East China, 75,000 Shanghai government cadres are taking part in this study. At discussion meetings they all pledge to further improve their work and support and unite more closely with the Communist party of the Soviet Union.

"Li Hsueh-feng, Vice-Chairman of the Central-South administrative Committee in a recent speech about this study called upon people to turn their grief over Comrade Stalin's death *into a mighty strength through this study*, and apply this strength in their work."

(NCNA Peking, March 17, 1953)

"Chinese translations of J. V. Stalin's works totalling over 910,000 copies are being reprinted in Peking, Shanghai, Mukden, Chungking, Hankow and other parts of the country. These are in the first part to be reprinted by the State People's Publishing House in memory of Stalin.

"In addition, numerous copies of books by Chinese authors on Stalin's contribution to China's revolution are also being reprinted."

(NCNA Peking, March 17, 1953).

"Local stations also offer vocational programmes to their listeners. For example, Russian lessons are regularly given by 14 stations and approximately 40,000 people are taking these radio courses. In Peking alone, more than 12,000 people bought the textbooks for the Russian radio lessons, and more than 4,000 persons have organised themselves into radio study groups." †

"The twelve books listed as required reading for cadres, including *The History of Communist Party (B) of USSR, Short Course, Lenin's on Imperialism, State and Revolution and 'Left-Wing' Communism: An Infantile Disorder, and Stalin's The Foundations of Leninism*, were printed following the call made by the Chinese Communist Party to its members to raise their Marxist-Leninist ideological level. These

† Culture and Education in New China, Foreign Languages Press, Peking, Page 52.

books on fundamental theory are printed in both popular and de luxe editions. They are not only used as text books for Party members but are also read ardently by non-party government personnel, technicians and the intelligentsia in general.

"A considerable part of new China's publications are books dealing with the Soviet Union, translations of Russian books on the experiences in national construction of the Soviet Union, and on the accomplishments of Soviet culture and sciences." †

"Important criticism of philosophy, literature and art that have appeared in Soviet publications are immediately translated into Chinese and published in book form, rendering great assistance to our cultural and educational workers. Lysenko's treatise has appeared in many Chinese editions. His accomplishments exert a great and positive influence on Chinese scientists. A Chinese translation of Michurin's *Selected Works* is also under preparation. In the field of literature and arts, Soviet books enjoyed a very large Chinese reading public. Fadeyev's *Young Guard* and Simonov's *Days and Nights* and the *Russian Question* are among our most popular books.

"Today, books which are unscientific, undemocratic and anti-popular, are rejected by the people and have lost their market." ‡

"Lastly, we cannot fail to mention the assistance rendered to publication work by the Soviet Union. In order to satisfy the needs of the Chinese people, the Soviet Union constantly sends us a *great supply of low priced books*. These are both in Russian and Chinese and over many subjects including Marxism-Leninism, industrial technique and medical sciences. These books have been most warmly received by Chinese readers. For example, the Hsinhua Bookstore in Peking alone sold as many as 17,031 copies of a *Short Biography of Stalin* in seven days in November 1949.

† Ibid, P. 56.

‡ Ibid, P. 58.

in celebration of Stalin's 70th anniversary of birthday." †

"The Kuo Chi (International) Book Company, in close co-operation with the Mezhdunarodnaja Kniga, has been established to import and sell foreign language books, *chiefly books from the Soviet Union*. In publication work, as in cultural and economic work, we perfectly understand that we are united with all the progressive peoples of the world, with the Soviet Union at their head and we oppose the imperialists who are doing all they can to mislead the people." ‡

GODSPEAK

"The people of all strata throughout the nation have widely participated in groups for the study of Russian in order to learn the advanced experiences of the Soviet Union in her socialist construction, to meet the large-scale economic construction of the Fatherland, and to strengthen the Sino-Soviet cultural interflow so as to increase the friendly co-operation between the two peoples. Enthusiasm in learning Russian is evident in all parts of the country. Those who have grasped a fundamental knowledge of Russian have intensified their study of the advanced Soviet technique.

"The radio Russian classes jointly run by the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association and the People's Radio Broadcasting Stations of all localities have the largest number of students.

"Night schools and classes to learn Russian at spare time are sponsored by the SSFA in the various places.

"The people of many medium and small cities as well as in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region have also plunged into the study of Russian.

† Culture and Education in New China, Foreign Languages Press, Peking, P. 59.

‡ Ibid, P. 61.

"Sparetime Russian classes and schools are also opened by factories, schools and organs to satisfy the demand of the workers, technical personnel, teachers, students and cadres to study Russian.

"To train teachers and translators in Russian a department has been opened in all comprehensive universities. Training classes and special schools have been opened in the various localities, such as the Schools of Russian of Peking, Mukden, Dairen, Harbin, Shanghai and a large number of Russian translators have been trained to be distributed to the various industrial units and cultural-educational organs to do translation and teaching work."

(NCNA, Peking, Nov. 29, 1952).

ENEMIES ARE ENEMIES

"All leading dailies in Peking today frontpage the Tass report on the arrest of terror gang of physicians which set itself to the task of shortening lives of Soviet leaders by injurious treatment under the guidance of foreign intelligence services. They also carry in full *Pravda's* editorial of the 13th entitled 'Degenerate spies and assassins in the guise of professors and physicians.' †

"In a commentary, the Peking *Daily Worker* states that the exposure one by one of a series of espionage, terrorists and other sabotage activities of Anglo-American bloc and its Titoite agents in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, show that the moribund imperialists are sparing no effort in their attempt to destroy the camp of Socialism from within.

"Though the Soviet Union has uprooted the exploiting class and built up a Socialist society and, in fact, is getting ahead with the great works of Communism, yet capitalism has not been done away within the world and capitalist cordon still exists. Thus there still are *imperialist* espionage and secret agents engaged in subversive activities in the Soviet Union to-day. And precisely because the Soviet Union is progressing triumphantly on the bright road of happiness for all mankind the subversive elements are even more desperate in their hopeless attempts."

NCNA Peking, January 16, 1953)

† We all know now that these doctors were innocent.

RUSSIAN TECHNIQUE INCOMPARABLE

"To those Chinese technicians who were accustomed to regarding British, American and Japanese technique as the last word, the Soviet method soon proved far superior, and lacked the hide-bound prejudices of the old engineers. Their own conservative technical outlook began to change in the face of this experience and they quickly displayed an eagerness to master the advanced socialist technique of their Soviet friends.

"However, the ideological influences of Soviet help laid no less strong impression in the minds of the Chinese people, as well as the Chinese railway workers, than has the technical influence just mentioned.

"Owing to the fact that the Soviet experts brought with them an excellent working style and a sincere spirit of enthusiasm they came to be regarded everywhere as *men made of special stuff*." †

"We quickly learnt that the whole Soviet conception of science is different from that which is practiced in capitalistic countries. In the Soviet Union, it is freed for practical use and expedited to the maximum degree. Instead of allowing nature to run her own uncharted course, Soviet scientists harness her to work for mankind." ‡

"The Peking *Jen Min Jih Pao* in an editorial calls on the Chinese people to study and promote advanced Soviet technique as exemplified in the management of the Chinese Changchun Railway. Good management of this railway is a typical case of application of advanced Soviet experiences adapted to the specific conditions of China."

(NCNA Peking, Nov. 5, 1952)

"Application of advanced Soviet methods of lowering barges has enabled tugboats on the Yangtse to tow *five times more* freight than previously."

(NCNA Hankow, Nov. 19, 1952)

† A Story of Heroic Reconstruction—China's Railways, Foreign Languages Press, Peking P. 20.

‡ 700 Million for Peace and Democracy, Foreign Languages Press, Peking 1950, P. 34.

"First group of 190 students of the Geological Institute here, after two years' study, were graduated recently.

"Most of them were former fighters and cadres of the People's Liberation Army who had not received any higher education before. When they first entered the Institute, it was difficult for them to learn such complicated courses as surveying and cartography. However, with high enthusiasm to fill the needs of national construction and studying under the Soviet system, they have overcome numerous difficulties in the course of their studies. Now they are well qualified for geological work to which they have been assigned."

(*NCNA* Nanking, Feb. 27, 1953)

"We must also, in accordance with Chairman Mao Tse-tung's instructions, learn seriously from the Soviet Union their advanced experiences in construction. To learn from the Soviet Union is to learn her science and *learn the truth*. We should learn not only the revolutionary theories of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, but also the rich experiences gained by the Soviet Union in her 35 years of national construction, politically, militarily, economically and culturally. These experiences are 10-100 times more advanced than those of capitalist nations. *Not to admit this point is not to recognize science, in which case we could never carry out our national construction.*"

(*Shanghai Chie Fan Jih Pao*, March 6, 1953)

THE BEST ENTERTAINER

"Since the revolutionary victory, Soviet films, particularly *The Young Guard*, the *Common Soldier*, *Song of Siberia* and the *Country Teacher* have enjoyed a wide popularity. The first two of these inspired many young people to join the China New Democratic Youth League." †

"Soviet Films in China", by Wang Lan-hsi, Deputy Director of the Cinema Bureau of the

† Culture and Education in New China, Foreign Languages Press, Peking, P. 80.

Ministry of Culture, describes the popularity in China of Soviet films as indicated by the fact that the audience for Soviet films in three years up to the end of the first half of this year reaches more than 186,000,000 people."

(NCNA Peking, Nov. 5, 1952)

"Over twenty million urban inhabitants in China have seen Soviet films during the first 15 days of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Month. This total does not cover many more people in the rural areas where projection teams have been touring with great success in factories, mines, villages and even in the remotest areas of the country."

(NCNA Peking, Nov. 27, 1952)

"The showing of 'Dawn Over Moscow' is one of the capital's Sino-Soviet Friendship Month activities. Before coming to Peking, the North-east People's Theatre of Arts gave two hundred performances of this play to the audiences totalling 200,000 in Mukden, Dairen and Anshan."

(NCNA Peking, Nov. 27, 1952)

"Ten thousand Shanghai residents have seen performances by Soviet artists visiting that city within the past week. Millions listened in to broadcasts of performances. L. B. Cogan, violinist, and Tamara A. Khanum, singer and dancer, gave special recitals.

"Shanghai acrobats on November 28th had the opportunity to learn of the developments of acrobatics and circus in the Soviet Union through reports by R. A. Kalacheva, M. A. Ptitayn, acrobats and D. I. Chitoshvili, magician.

"S. V. Obratzov, Art Director of Puppet Theatre in Moscow, met with Chinese puppeteers on the same day."

(NCNA Peking, Dec. 2, 1952)

"The recently founded Youth Theatre in Peking produced the play 'How the Steel was Tempered',

a dramatisation of the well-known novel of the same title by Nikolai Ostrovski. It is a fine play for the youth and is a great hit with the audience. In Shanghai we were told of the big success of Soviet films. Such films as *The Fall of Berlin*, *The Battle of Stalingrad*, and *Alexander Matrosov* were seen by hundreds of thousands Youth Leaguers. Boys and girls organise collective reviews of Soviet films. At meetings held after the reviews, the young people discuss the films and learn from the examples of such young heroes as Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, Oleg Koshevoi, Vasili Matrosov and Alexei Maresyev, whose names are well known to the Chinese youth." †

GUARDIAN OF "PEACE"

"The Chinese people want to make themselves a bigger bowl for more rice, and they want to contribute to the world's well-being at the same time. This we can do by implementing the measures of our People's Republic of China. This we can do by following the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese Communist Party. This we can do by standing steadfast by that *indestructible rock of peace*, the U. S. S. R., as led by the mighty J. V. Stalin." ‡

"In the Soviet Union, the struggle for peace has always illuminated the path of Soviet history, and the movement to defend peace has always been regarded by the Soviet Government and people as the most sacred and greatest cause. The Soviet people, under the leadership of their government, are not only taking an active part in the peace movement, but are creating a beautiful life by means of peaceful labour on a tremendous scale and defending world peace."

(*NCNA Peking*, Oct. 3, 1952)

† Young Builders of New China, People's Publishing House Ltd., Bombay, 1951, Pp. 56-57

‡ China Fights for Peace, Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1950, P. 11.

THE ANGELS COME

"Peasants from miles outside Nanking and workers of factories a long distance away turned up at Nanking Railway Station yesterday to greet the Soviet Army Red Flag song and Dance Ensemble on its arrival.

"Over 5,000 combat heroes of the People's Liberation Army, model workers and representatives of all sections of people in the area gave the Soviet guests a rousing welcome.

"Members of the ensemble were received by Ko Ching-shih, President of the Nanking Sino-Soviet Friendship Association and Mayor of Nanking, Chang Aiping, Chief of the General Staff, and Tang Lian, Director of Political Department of the East China Headquarters of the People's Liberation Army.

"The Soviet visitors performed to big audiences in the city and M. I. Chulaki reported on the Soviet literature and art at a special forum sponsored by the Preparatory Committee of Chekiang Federation of Literary and art Circles."

(NCNA Peking, Nov. 26, 1952)

"From Hangchow came the leader of the Soviet delegation of cultural workers, N. S. Tikhonov, together with I. E. Glushchenko and G. V. Yefimov on the 26th, and more than 5,000 people were at the station to welcome them, including leaders of the East China and Shanghai Sino-Soviet Friendship Association and of the Shanghai People's Government.

"During their stay in Chungking, as in other places, they not only gave performances but gave talks on the work of the Soviet musicians and development of the Soviet theatre, reported on Stalin's plan for remaking nature, and exchanged experiences in various fields of work. On the occasion that excited particular local interest was the exchange of experience on women's work which the Soviet guests had with woman model workers in Chungking."

(NCNA Peking, Nov. 28, 1952)

The worship of Russia would rise in a sharper relief if we also reproduce, side by side, the hymns of hate, so arduously composed and so continuously lunged, in respect of every non-communist country in America, Europe, Africa and Asia. But that is beyond the scope of this publication.

V

Godhood of Stalin

Soviet Russia means the "Great" Stalin. So the Chinese communists burn incense at the altar of "Comrade" Stalin. *The People's Daily*, the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and other Chinese newspapers reprinted on December 1949, Stalin's seventieth birthday, what Mao Tse-tung had written in 1939 on the occasion of the Sixtieth birthday of the Russian leader. Mao Tse-tung wrote :

"To celebrate the birthday of Stalin does not mean to perform a seasonal ceremony. It means to uphold him and his work ; to uphold the victory of Socialism ; to uphold the direction he has pointed out to mankind ; and to uphold our dearest friend. *This is because the majority of mankind are suffering tribulations, and only with Stalin's guidance, with Stalin's help, can we obtain relief from our calamities.*

"Stalin is the faithful friend of the Chinese people's struggle for liberation. The love and respect which the Chinese people hold for Stalin and their friendship for the Soviet Union are entirely sincere." †

Chen Po-ta, the Vice-president of the Academy of Sciences in Red China wrote a long article in December 1949, bringing out every aspect of Stalin-worship in Red China. We reproduce some portions of the article :

"At a meeting in Yen-an celebrating the 60th birthday of Stalin, Comrade Mao Tse-tung said :

† 700 Millions for Peace and Democracy, Foreign Languages Press, Peking 1950. Pp. 1-3.

'Stalin is the *leader of the world revolution*. This is a matter of paramount importance. *It is a great event that mankind has Stalin*. Since we have him, things can go well. As you all know, Marx is dead and so are Engels and Lenin. Had there been no Stalin, who would be there to give directions? It is really a fortunate event that now there exist in the world the Soviet Union, the Communist Party, and Stalin. Thus, the affairs of the world can go well.'

"Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out to the comrades of the Chinese Communist Party: 'We must salute him, support him, and learn from him. We must learn from him in two respects—his theory and his work.' †

"Comrade Mao Tse-tung explained Stalin's merits in developing Marxism-Leninism. He explained that Stalin's guidance in completing the Socialist construction in the Soviet Union was a *matter of monumental significance*. He explained that Stalin has assisted the Chinese people's cause with both theory and material aid. Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: 'In the past, Marxism-Leninism gave theoretical guidance to the world revolution. Now something has been added, namely, *material aid can be given to the world revolution*. This is to Stalin's great credit.' ‡

"*Stalin's birthday is the 'day of mankind' for the world*. That the Chinese people can, together with the Soviet people and the whole of progressive humanity throughout the world, celebrate the 70th birthday of this greatest figure in the world, this teacher of genius, whose relations have been the most universal and whose accomplishments have been the most extensive in the cause of mankind's liberation since Marx, Engels and Lenin, is, in itself, *their good fortune*. This celebration is a salute to mankind's liberation, hope and future.

† 700 Millions for Peace and Democracy, Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1950, Pp. 41-42.

‡ Ibid, P. 42.

"But we Chinese people have special reasons for saluting Stalin. They are: Stalin's close relationship with the Chinese Revolution, his concern over the fate of the Chinese people, and his great theoretical contributions to the questions of the Chinese Revolution. †

"When the revolutionary rays of the Chinese people were just appearing, Stalin had already seen that there were unlimited forces in the Chinese Revolution. Recently Malenkov, in a report commemorating the October Revolution, made a point of recalling a forecast Stalin had made as far back as 1925. ‡

*"Because Stalin's forecast proceeded from a firm scientific foundation, he saw the extraordinarily profound character of the struggle of the Chinese people. Therefore, at all times of the Chinese Revolution and no matter how grave the setbacks suffered by it, he was convinced that it would eventually advance and win victory. **

"Just as Stalin said, 'In China, armed revolution opposes armed counter-revolution. What areas then should be the key points of attack in the armed struggles at different times? During offensive are there still defensive actions or retreats? How should the defensive or retreat be changed into the offensive?' Everyone knows that this series of questions comprised the major portion of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's long struggle against opportunism, which sometimes expressed itself in the form of adventurism and sometimes in the form of escapism. *All who opposed Comrade Mao Tse-tung were opposing Stalin.* ††

"It was during the anti-Japanese war that Comrade Mao Tse-tung had an opportunity of reading Stalin's works extensively. He read and pondered with the greatest enthusiasm all the available works of Stalin. As everyone knows, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, in his *New Democracy*,

† 700 Millions for Peace and Democracy, Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1950, Pp. 43-44.

‡ Ibid, Pp. 44-45.

* Ibid, Pp. 46-47.

†† Ibid, P. 59.

made clear what an important source of enlightenment Stalin's works had been to him. Comrade Mao Tse-tung explained that the correct thesis put forth by the Chinese Communists in stating that the Chinese Revolution is part of the world Socialist revolution had been based upon Stalin's theory. It was on the basis of this theory of Stalin's that Comrade Mao Tse-tung elaborated the idea of the leadership of the proletariat. In this well-known *militant work* of his, he delivered powerful blows to the reactionary dream of establishing a bourgeois dictatorship in China, while at the same time delivering crushing blows to the opportunists within the Party who were trying to make the proletariat follow in the tail of the bourgeoisie. †

"In order to prepare for our revolutionary victory Comrade Mao Tse-tung launched an ideological remoulding movement within our Party in 1941-42. At that time he particularly liked to cite again and again Stalin's saying on the inter-relation between theory and practice which appeared in *The Foundations of Leninism*—the masterpiece that ideologically armed the Bolsheviks throughout the world. ‡

"Comrade Mao Tse-tung is Stalin's *student* and *comrade-in-arms*. He was able to become Stalin's outstanding student and the leader of China's victorious revolution because his methods of work and his way of thinking are those of Stalin's. He used Stalin's methods to study Stalin. These were the methods of creative Marxists which Stalin referred to in his famous article written to commemorate Lenin's 50th birthday. *

"Stalin's teachings, methods and theories, after they had been introduced and applied by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, greatly broadened the political and ideological vision of Chinese Communists. They elevated the Marxist-Leninist consciousness of Chinese Communists and helped our Party acquire sufficient

† 700 Millions for Peace and Democracy, Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1960, P. 65.

‡ Ibid, P. 66.

* Ibid, P. 68

ideological strength to defeat all counter-revolutionary enemies and other enemies impeding the revolutionary advance. †

"We must be adept at learning from Stalin—the banner of mankind's great victory, our teacher. We must be adept at learning from the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Moreover, like Comrade Mao Tse-tung we must in our studies use the method of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. In short, we must apply the method of combining theory with practice. ‡

"Let us repeat once more what Comrade Mao Tse-tung said ten years ago while celebrating Stalin's 60th birthday: 'We must salute him, support him and learn from him.

"*Learn from Stalin*—this is still our main conclusion in celebrating Stalin's 70th birthday.

"*For the happiness and future of mankind, long live the supreme, glorious and great Stalin!*" *

The death of Stalin on March 6, 1953 was no less an occasion than the birthdays of Stalin. If the press reports are to be believed, the entire "people" of Red China wept oceans of heartfelt tears and throbbed with deep anguish. Mao Tse-tung signed an order prescribing the proper mode of mourning:

"To express the boundless grief and the condolence of the Chinese people over the demise of the great Comrade Stalin—great leader of the working people of the whole world, the most esteemed and dearest friend and teacher of the Chinese people, and to express the respect of the Chinese people for the leader of our great ally, it is ordered that:

- (1) As a token of mourning, flags shall fly at half-mast throughout the country from March 7th to March 9th, 1953:

† 700 Millions for Peace and Democracy, Foreign Languages Press, Peking 1950, P. 69.

‡ Ibid, P. 70.

* Ibid, P. 70.

- (2) In this period of mourning, all factories, mines, enterprises, units of the armed forces, government institutions, schools and people's organisations throughout the country shall cancel all banquets and entertainments." †

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, The Central People's Government Council and the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference also followed with more detailed and meticulous instructions :

"To express the boundless grief and the condolences of the Chinese people over the demise of the great Comrade Stalin—great leader of the working people of the whole world, the most esteemed and dearest friend and teacher of the Chinese people, and to express the respect of the Chinese people for the leader of our great ally, it is hereby ordered that :

(1) Memorial meetings shall be held in 12 cities—Peking, Tientsin, Shenyang, Shanghai, Wuhan, Canton, Chungking, Sian, Port Arthur and Dairen, Harbin, Tihwa and Manchouli—on the same date of the funeral and burial ceremonies to be held in Moscow. The date will be notified later.

(2) In all administrative areas above the *hsien* level throughout the country, all local organisations of the Communist Party of China, democratic parties and groups, people's organisations, factories and mines, enterprises, units of the armed forces, government institutions, schools and the people shall hold joint memorial meetings on March 9th. At these meetings which are to be presided over by the leaders of the local people's government, secretaries of Party committees of the Communist Party of China of the same level shall make reports concerning the life and work of Comrade Stalin." ‡

† NCNA Peking, March 6, 1953.

‡ NCNA Peking, March 6, 1953.

A worker, Su Chin-lin tore out his heart on receiving the tragic news of Stalin's death. According to *North China News Agency* report from Peking dated March 6, 1953, he said :

"My grief over the death of Stalin is even deeper than the loss of my father. The loss of my father was personal loss, but the death of Stalin is a loss for hundreds of millions all over the world."

The Peking daily *Jen Min Jih Pao* wrote an editorial on March 7, 1953 under the title "Mourning our teacher and guide—the great Comrade Stalin" :

"The great leader and teaching and guiding genius of the working people of the whole world, Comrade Stalin, has forever left us. Since the death of Marx, Engels and Lenin, this is the heaviest and most *irreparable loss to the world proletariat and all progressive mankind.*

"The news of death of Comrade Stalin has brought most profound sorrow alike to our Party and our people, as to the Communist Party of the Soviet people. In these sorrowful days, we cannot but recall the Bolshevik oath made by Stalin 29 years ago at the time of death of the great Lenin. His oath was to turn the profound sorrow of the whole Party, whole working class and the whole Soviet people into powerful and invincible strength. Today we must, in the spirit of this oath, faithfully follow all Comrade Stalin's teachings and fight persistently to bring all his teachings to glorious fulfilment.

"The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is an example to all Communist and worker's parties. The Soviet Union, led by the Communist Party, Party of Lenin and Stalin, is a mighty bastion of peace and democracy in the world. *Every progressive cause on the globe is inseparably connected with the existence and development of the Soviet Union.* Eyes of people of the whole world are turned to the Soviet Union ; in it they see their own future and hopes. It was with the Communist Party

of Soviet Union as our model and with theories of Lenin and Stalin as our guide that the Chinese Communist Party was founded ; *and the road which our Chinese revolution has to follow is precisely the Soviet road.*

"The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people will never forget Comrade Stalin's special concern throughout his life for our revolution and our people. Our Chinese Communist Party has grown up in the Stalin era and has won its victories in the Stalin era. Comrade Stalin gave most brilliant guidance on various problems of the character of the Chinese revolution and its strategy and tactics. The Chinese revolution achieved victory under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung following the guidance of Comrade Stalin. The Socialist Soviet Union, built up under the leadership of Comrade Stalin, has given immense help to the revolution in our country."

Miracles also happened soon after the great bereavement. According to *New China News Agency* report from Peking dated March 8, 1953 :

"So universal is the grief over the death of the great Stalin that *even the blind found their way to the Embassy.* ‡ They left a message of condolence for the Organisation of the Blind in the Soviet Union." †

According to the same report, "in a poem sent to the Embassy dedicated to the great genius, a group of middle school students wrote that the name 'Stalin' is synonymous with 'happiness' and 'peace'." The grief of the Stalin prize winners knew no bounds. According to another *New China News Agency*, Peking, dated March 8, 1953 :

"For me, as for all the Chinese people, Comrade Stalin is not dead. He will live forever in our hearts' declared Liu Pai Y, Stalin Prize Winner and noted Chinese writer.

† NGNA Peking, March 8, 1953.

"Stalin was our inspiration. Whenever we came across any difficulty in our work the thought of his boundless courage and wisdom gave us new strength", he said.

"Stalin sent some of the best Soviet film workers to China to help us to tell the world about the victory of the Chinese people."

"Another Stalin Prize Winner Ho Shih-teh, China's famous composer said: 'The loss of Stalin to me is the loss both of a revered teacher and an affectionate father.

"In my months of work in Moscow," he continued, 'Soviet composers and musicians eagerly shared with me their rich experience in musical creation and interpretation. These are the people reared by Stalin in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

"He stated that Chinese composers are studying Stalin's guidance on creative work in literature and the arts along the lines of Socialist realism. 'We are learning his precepts so as to create, in the future, works portraying China's great realities and to inspire the Chinese people with the lofty ideal of Communism,' Ho Shih-teh concluded."

Various attributes of Stalin's "avatarhood" were mentioned while challenging the "imperialists" and "warmongers" who might take advantage of Stalin's death :

"Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, the greatest genius of the present age, the great teacher of the world communist movement, the comrade-in-arms of the immortal Lenin, has departed from the world.

"Comrade Stalin's contribution to our era through his activities as regards both theory and practice is beyond estimation. Comrade Stalin is representative of the whole of *this new era of ours.*

"The passing of Comrade Stalin has evoked unparalleled grief among the working people of the whole world, *has stirred the hearts of upright people all over the world.*

"The fate of all mankind was bound up with the victory of Soviet Socialist construction and the victory in the anti-facist war, and the glory of these victories must belong to our great Comrade Stalin.

"Comrade Stalin made over-all, epoch-making developments in the theories of Marxism-Leninism and impelled Marxism forward to a new stage.

"All the writings of Comrade Stalin are immortal Marxist documents. We Chinese Communists, like the Communists of all countries of the world, find our own road to victory from the great works of Comrade Stalin.

"Since the passing of Lenin, Comrade Stalin has always been the central figure in the world communist movement. We rallied round him, ceaselessly asked his advice and constantly drew ideological strength from his works. And it was by following the theories of Lenin and Stalin and with the support of the great Soviet Union that the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people a few years ago won their historic victory.

"The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is a party personally reared by Lenin and Stalin; it is the most advanced, the most experienced and the most theoretically cultivated Party in the world. This Party has been and is our model both in the past and at present and will still be our model in the future. We fully believe that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government, headed by Comrade Malenkov, will definitely be able to follow Comrade Stalin's behest to drive forward the great cause of Communism and carry it to further glorious fruition.

"Let all imperialist aggressors and warmongers tremble before our great friendship!"

"Long live the theories of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

"Eternal glory to the heroic name of great Stalin!" †

† NCNA Peking, March 9, 1953.

Comrade Chu Teh, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Vice-Chairman of the Central People's Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, forgot that he is a materialist and prayed for peace to Stalin's soul. He said :

"The great Comrade Stalin has departed from this world ! A great star of humanity has fallen ! The most respected and beloved friend and teacher of our Chinese people has departed from us forever ! Together with the Soviet people and people throughout the world, we Chinese are stricken with unparalleled heavy grief by this sudden, most grave misfortune which has befallen us.

"Stalin's great contributions to all mankind radiate a lasting and unquenchable light of the greatest brilliance.

"In the past thirty years and more, the cause of the revolution and construction of the Chinese people, always received the devoted attention, encouragement and support of Comrade Stalin and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Government of the U. S. S. R. and the Soviet people under his leadership. The victory of the Chinese revolution and its consolidation are completely inseparable from the name of Stalin. Comrade Stalin will forever live in the hearts of our Chinese people.

"Eternal glory to the great Stalin !

"May you rest in peace, Comrade Stalin !" †

* * *

People who have read Stalin's life know that in comparison to Stalin's "achievements", the exploits of Atila the Hun and Tamerlane pale into insignificance. Perhaps history may never again create another "genius" who could beat Stalin's "record" in piling up human corpses in their millions, down the twenty and odd years that he ruled Russia. Mankind has heaved a sigh of relief at the death of this monster.

† NCNA Peking, March 9, 1953.

It is for the average Indian reader to judge what sort of people they should be who worship Stalin and what sort of "New" China they are going to construct. Apart from the shameful fact that they have made China into a colony of Russia they are bent upon turning China into a totalitarian hell. We have before us the picture of Soviet Russia which Stalin built. Any body can know this Russia by a study of Moscow publications. What do we find in Stalin's Russia ?

In Stalin's Russia, class privilege has attained unprecedented proportions. On the one hand she flaunts the courtier class, consisting of Party, Police and Army bosses, propagandists and technicians who live in luxurious apartments, holiday in magnificent country houses, move about in streamlined limousines, eat and drink choicest food and wines and whose wives frequent beauty saloons and jewellery shops in every capital city of the world. On the other hand, she has to hide the vast masses of pauperised proletariat and peasantry who are underfed and miserably housed ; who slave without respite, without hope, but who have lost the right to complain as they could under the most primitive despot and who have to pretend before foreign visitors that by Stalin's grace, they enjoy an abundance of material welfare unknown anywhere in the benighted bourgeois world !

In Stalin's Russia, ten to fifteen percent of the population consisting of the privileged classes consumes more than fifty percent of the national income ; a super-capitalist State exacts ultra-surplus value from proletariat and peasants who have not acquired the means of production, but who have lost their trade unions, their village *Mirs*, their right to organise, protest strike and revolt and who have to work on reduced real wages for longer hours !

In Russia, Stalin has planned and perfected an economy of want in which while the production of coal, oil, steel, zinc, manganese, tractors and tanks keeps souring up, the supply of food, clothing and shelter continues to decline ! As the number of co-operative and state stores and shops increases, their shelves become emptier and emptier and the queues outside them grow longer and longer like evening shadows ! One has to see the wives and daughters of Soviet diplomats and consuls on the eve of their return home, pressing each other inside departmental stores of the bourgeois world, to buy more of soap and tooth paste as such things are scarce and costly in the Soviet Fatherland !

Stalin's Russia is a totalitarian tyranny, overbrimming with ex-cathedra decrees of an unbridled despot, where all freedoms are irrevocably abolished, where fundamental human rights are trampled under MVD's irresistible jackboot, where there are no parliaments, no opposition parties, no law courts with juries, counsels and publicly known law codes, where the secret police may knock at any door at any hour to remove whole families into innumerable Lubiankas, where innocent people have to confess of having committed fantastic crimes, where ghastly purges take toll of thousands every year and where millions find themselves in Siberian slave labour camps, digging gold, felling timber, mining and transporting till death takes pity on their carcasses !

In Stalin's Russia, there is place only for court poets who rhyme and sing to Stalin's eternal glory ; there are painters and sculptors whose brush and chisel are devoted to bestowing youth and beauty upon an ugly and aging paymaster, there are novelists, dramatists and cinema-directors who take orders from the Politbureau, revise and rewrite and withdraw their work, confess

errors and outdo each other in a maddening orgy of denunciation and chest-beating ; there are campaigners of hate who receive peace prizes ; there are charlatans whose scientific achievements are paraded in a thousand newspapers and periodicals ; there are patriots according to whom nothing was ever invented or discovered by non-Russians and there are party liners according to whom Comrade Stalin is the greatest philosopher, scientist, linguist, poet and artist of all ages !

But the wheel of history is turning. The beginning of the end has commenced. The day of reckoning is not afar. We look forward to a really new China in which the Chinese people will have their national independence, their democratic institutions, their ancient culture—a China which, far from being an accomplice in war and international crime, will be a peaceful, civilised country of a united democratic world.

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